THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 13.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance)	$10 00
Six months, do do	6 00
One month, do do	1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent	25
WEEKLY—One copy, one year	$3 00
Clubs of five to ten copies, each	2 50
One copy for six months	1 50

An extra copy will be sent to the person who makes up a club of ten, and an additional copy for every twenty subscribers thereafter. A copy of the AVALANCHE'S CAMPAIGN will be sent to every subscriber to the Weekly.

Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed to AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is now reading in Cincinnati.

Baron Rothschild left $250,000,000, it is reported.

Providence has a champion one-legged skater.

Nights with Burns—Sitting up with scalded babies.

During 1868 the Savannah police arrested 1,911 persons.

New York City wants to get rid of butchers' shambles.

Brick Pomeroy calls his short paragraphs "Red Hot-entots."

Cotton was brisk at twenty-six cents in Rome, Georgia, Tuesday.

Vigilance Committees in Texas now indulge in "hanging-frolics."

It is thought Breckinridge will not return to Kentucky immediately.

Newport, Ky., produced twenty-eight cases of smallpox last week.

Montgomery, Alabama, is filled with Northerners, seeking investments.

The Detroit river made a sensation by running up stream the other day.

Dirty Woman's Rancho is the name of a prospective metropolis in Colorado.

The Italians of San Francisco have laid the corner stone of a new hospital.

George Warren, editor of the Hickman *Courier*, got married the other day.

Butler's vengeance on Kilpatrick is to choose him out of the Chilian mission.

The K. K. K.'s were in Nicholasville, Ky., a few nights ago "parading round and round."

Snow fell at Frankfort, Ky., Sunday and Monday night, to the depth of eight inches.

They are having prayer meetings in liquor saloons in Sullivan, Indiana, *a la* Johnny Allen.

The prophets now indicate Winnemucca as the "great inland city of the West" in years to come.

The Central Pacific has reached a point four hundred and eighty-seven miles east of San Francisco.

Rev. J. B. Bobbitt has taken editorial charge of the *Episcopal Methodist* at Raleigh, North Carolina.

A lively war is going on for the postoffice at Gallatin, Tenn. A negro and two white men are the aspirants.

Since Adelina Patti's marriage, the wife of Maurice Strakosch has rejoined him in Paris, after a separation of seven years.

A professional sharpshooter at Buffalo appears "dressed to represent Mercury"—mercury below the freezing point, of course."

Nancy Everett, keeper of a house of ill fame in Columbus, Georgia, was killed by a bullet fired by some unknown person, Saturday night.

Some one who has been to see Tennyson at home relates that he smokes a pipe, drinks sherry of 1815, and weeps when he reads his "Gafnevere."

Caleb Price, the newly elected Mayor of Mobile, gives notice in a published letter that he will do all in his power to secure office for idle Republicans.

The velocipede has reached San Francisco, but it is not regarded with favor, as it can't run away, and is stigmatized as no better than riding a broom-handle.

The Bank of Montreal, Canada, was entered by burglars Monday night, the safe blown open, and robbed of fifty thousand dollars in Canadian legal tender notes.

Three hundred and seventy marriage licenses were issued in Vigo county, Indiana, during the year 1868 one for each day in the year, and five extra for the holidays.

The following amusing advertisement is published in the *Nouvelliste de Rouen*: "For sale, two magnificent hunting rifles, by a blundering sportsman, who, in aiming at a rabbit, killed his dog."

A Nevada miner recently sent on East for his family, and when he met them, the other day, his wife could not recognize him until he had shaved, and bribes of sugar-plums alone reconciled his children to calling him papa.

Brick Pomeroy's New York correspondent swears that he did not receive a cent to advocate the Alaska purchase, but he had "a brother" conveniently at hand to receive a thousand dollars for "clerical work" in the business. A slap at Forney.

Four hundred acres of land in Montgomery county, Georgia, and two hundred acres in Decatur county, sold in Augusta, on Tuesday, for two dollars and a half all together. Four hundred and ninety acres, in Appling county, sold for ten cents an acre!

The Marquis de Caux (Patti's husband), is fair, fat and forty-four. His nose has the ruby tint imparted by much champagne, and he is very fond of *la dolce siesta*. He sleeps three times a day, and Patti calls him *l'endormi*. The Marquis is not fat, but has pronounced abdominal protuberance.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* contains an advertisement of the chief engineer of the Georgia Western Railroad, calling for sealed proposals for the gradation and masonry of the road on that portion of the line extending from the Western and Atlantic Railroad to Powder Springs, a distance of thirteen miles. This road is designed to connect Atlanta with the Coosa river at Gadsden, Alabama, which is distant from Atlanta one hundred and five miles.

CARPET-BAGGERS.

A Noted Washington Correspondent Pays them a Few Delicate Compliments.

"Mack's" Washington Letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It would be safe to wager a thousand dollars that if hell were dosed with tarter emetic, the last dregs of the last resulting vomit would be ten or a dozen of the style of men who have come here under the Congressional policy of reconstruction to represent the Southern States. They have already manifested all the attributes of interlopers and "dead beats," and have carried their effrontery to such an extent as to disgust even the most loyal of their Northern Republican colleagues. I had not been in Washington six hours when I heard curses, both loud and deep, heaped upon the head of one of the "gentlemen from Louisiana" for some impertinence, the exact nature of which I could not understand. I inferred, however, that he had been giving some sort of practical illustration to the poetic truism, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread"—that he had been busying himself to do or say something, which modesty and good breeding would have left to an old and experienced member of the House. The complaints on this score are multiplying, and the consequent disgust is increasing every day, and it will be strange if, before the close of the session, we do not witness a few undisguised ebullitions of wrath on the subject from some of the oldest Radical members—the very men who may take to themselves the doubtful honor of paternity for the whole carpet-bag race. Nor is it at all strange that the carpet-baggers should act precisely as they do. The wonder is that they have refrained so long from asserting their claims to political leadership and legislative precedence. And when Mr. Bingham and Mr. Butler, and Mr. Washburne, sneer contemptuously at them, and affect a state of wonderment at their impudence on the floor of the House, they seem to forget that greater impudence which was necessary to enable them to force themselves upon constituencies who neither knew nor wanted them. So far from discouraging the "Southern delegations" in their determination to be seen and felt in the National Councils, I feel like patting them on the back, and telling them to proceed with increased vigor. And when the Radicals who legislated them into existence object to their little freaks of greatness, I beg to remind them of an incident in a body which this Congress very strikingly resembles in many respects—the revolutionary assembly of France. It is related that, when the Abbe Sieyes objected to the confiscation of church property which was proposed in one of the debates, Mirabeau turned to him and said: "My dear Abbe, you have loosed the bull. Do you think he will not use his horns?" The logic was unanswerable. And so with Congress and the carpet-baggers. They have not only loosed, but created a set of the vilest wretches that God in his wisdom tolerates to live, or man in his folly hesitates to hang—and when they look for any thing but what they now complain of, they only repeat the mistake of which Mirabeau reminded his colleague.

A NASHVILLE MYSTERY.

Barmore, a Detective, Taken from a Railway Train by Masked Horsemen.

He is Hurried into the Woods---No Trace of His Whereabouts.

Wednesday's Nashville *Banner* contains full particulars of the abduction of detective Barmore from a railway train at Columbia. We extract the following:

It appears that Barmore having missed the regular train here Monday morning, got on a freight train and went to Pulaski to attend, as a witness, the investigation of the case of a negro, whom he had arrested in this city, a few days previous, on the charge of complicity with Alex. Mason, colored, in the robbery of the safe of Fisher & Co., colored, of Pulaski, took a seat in the hindmost coach, doubled himself up and went to sleep, in which condition he remained until the arrival of the train at Columbia at half-past one o'clock in the morning. While the conductor, Mr. Thomas Moore, was handing some ladies out of the car, a man in a robe and mask who had not before been observed by any one, approached by rapid strides, and asked Mr. Moore to let him pass, which privilege was immediately yielded. This was the only one of the mysterious band whom Mr. Moore saw during the affair. We learn from passengers, however, that the train had no sooner stopped than a masked man was seen at each door, while four others entered the car from the west and opposite side from the depot, through the rear door, passing along the aisle and punching the passengers in the side with their pistols to wake them up, the object being to get a view of their countenances. In this manner they aroused Mr. Henry Nelson, of Murfreesboro, who said to them that he did not think he was the man for whom they were in search. Without paying any attention to the remark, however, they next proceeded to the seat occupied by Barmore, who had his cap drawn over his eyes, and was fast asleep. They thrust the muzzles of their pistols into his side, and with a very quiet, though determined air, told him to get up and go along with them, that they desired to converse with him outside." Barmore, without manifesting much surprise, slowly arose from his seat and appeared to find it difficult to use one of his legs, which he said was asleep. After rubbing it with his hands for a very short time he walked out of the car with them without the least resistance. One of them remarked to Barmore, when he feigned lameness, that "G—d d—m him, they knew him and that he could not come that over them."

So quietly and adroitly was the whole affair managed that few even of the passengers who happened to be awake were aware of the terribly mysterious episode which had occurred almost before their very faces.

In the meantime, Conductor Moore, ignorant of what was going on, and remembering that it has become rather a habit for such personages to pass through a train at any time, and at almost any station along the road, cried "all aboard," and rang the bell for the train to move on. As this failed to have the desired effect," Mr. Moore went to the engineer and asked him why he did not move on. The latter, pointing to two disguised men, with pistols, who stood, silent and gloomy as the grave, on the locomotive, replied that he had now *other* conductors who directed the movements of the train. The new "conductors" then asked Mr. Moore if the other masked men had left the train, to which, having no knowledge that there had been any others about, except the one he had seen when the train first stopped, he could make no reply. Mr. Moore, however, requested that they would not delay the train. Just at this juncture four or five whistles were distinctly heard some two hundred yards in the rear of the train, at the sound of which the two masked men told Mr. Moore that he could go ahead, leaped from the locomotive, and, it is supposed, rejoined their comrades, who were by this time moving on horseback in a southwesterly direction from the depot. That was the last seen of Captain Barmore.

The passengers state that in addition to the eight disguised men who were actually upon the train, they saw some fifteen or twenty others, in the garb of the mysterious brotherhood, on the opposite side of the train from the depot, between the train on which they were traveling and the accommodation train, which stood on a side track. It is supposed that while Barmore's capture was being affected they kept themselves secreted behind the cars of the latter train. The trampling and snorting of their horses could be heard a short distance off.

Of the motives inspiring the captors the *Banner* says:

Barmore was very ambitious for distinction in his profession. He wanted both fame and money. Most of the Nashville detectives and all the regular police were "down on him" (for what cause we know not), and invariably refused to co-operate with him. Since the passage of the Ku-Klux law his movements have indicated a determination on his part to avail himself, if possible, of the tempting rewards held out in that act. He dogged the steps of leading citizens of Maury and Giles counties, when they were in the city, so persistently that it became a matter of almost general remark. He made frequent visits to the counties named, ostensibly on business connected with his calling, but, as was generally understood, to spy out the land. The objects of his disinterested inquiries became alarmed at the presence in their midst of so wary an enemy, and, some months ago, he was seized, initiated into what is now called the "Paddlock Degree," and warned, that if he again appeared in the country his life would be declared forfeit. Whether his appearance there last Monday brought upon him the terrible fate with which it had been associated by the masked brotherhood, only further developments can show.

LABOR CONTRACTS.

Some Interesting Facts to Planters in Employing Labor.

From the Calhbert (Ga.) Appeal.]

Our farmers cannot be too circumspect and explicit in their labor engagements for the current year. Justice and liberality should characterize every transaction.

The fact is patent to observation that the supply of agricultural labor is slowly but surely diminishing with each successive year. One cause of this is, that it is non-remunerative to the freedmen. True, their own idleness is chiefly at fault in the premises, but one-sided and unfairly executed contracts have much also to do with the disgust of the negro begins to evince for field work. A stitch in time is more apposite or palpable than the fact that you must make it to his interest to labor diligently, if you would secure the co-operation of the African and assure your own success.

To satisfy and retain the productive labor of the country, therefore, should be the grand aim of every enlightened patriot.

No uniform system or rate of compensation can be devised, suitable to all cases in the execution of contracts.

The richness of the soil, the number and quality of the team and farming implements, the question of board and food, the physical ability of the operative, all must exert their influence upon each agreement. It may be doubted, however, whether the payment of standing wages is not injurious and unsatisfactory to all concerned.

Ninety-nine hundredths of the negroes are utterly destitute of capital or means, and of necessity must anticipate their hire for the supply of current wants. When to this is added the wastefulness and improvidence so universal among them, it is not surprising that in a vast multitude of instances, long before the expiration of the year, the wages agreed upon are all expended. The party contracting for a stipulated sum is always posted as to the state of his finances, and hence the temptation to abscond before the completion of his time, if he has exceeded his wages, or is up to them, is very great. To say that the planter should not furnish them with money or supplies upon account is simply to strip him of all help. The laborer cannot exist without this assistance.

In the case, however, of contracts for a share of the crop, the pleasant uncertainty of the result, and the stimulant to personal exertion which this plan holds forth, will usually keep the laborers quiet and contented to the close of the year.

Instances are rare where the recipients of standing wages ever receive anything at the termination of their engagements, while the joint crop system the past year, will at least afford bread to thousands of freedmen in this region, for another season.

The corn shared out by the writer to the laborers on his own farm, if husbanded, would supply them with food for two years.

But *revenons a mouton*—let us return to our subject, which is the consideration of the best form and substance of a contract. We can only give our own, for what it is worth.

In this instance the proprietor bargains to allow the freedmen one-half of the corn, peas, rice, fodder and potatoes which shall be harvested, and to furnish and feed the stock used in their cultivation, and turn over for joint use the implements and wagons now upon the premises, upon the following provisions and conditions, to-wit:

1st. No part of the crop shall be divided until the close of the year.

2d. The laborers shall feed and maintain themselves, pay doctor's bills, etc.

3d. They shall bear half of the expenses of the plantation, such as the repairs of wagons, plows and other implements, and half the cost of such additions to the same as may be required, the latter to revert solely to the proprietor at the end of the year.

4th. They shall incur no debt or obligation based upon the crop, without the consent of the proprietor.

5th. They shall furnish feed for one extra plow horse, and pay for half the seed and commercial measures used in the crop.

6th. They shall feed and look after the stock, each in rotation on the Sabbath day, and be responsible for the care and condition of the same, bearing one-half of all losses incurred from neglect and cruel treatment.

7th. They shall make and keep in repair, all the fencing of the plantation.

8th. They shall not absent themselves from duty without permission, must pay for lost time, and yield implicit obedience and respect to the proprietor or his agent.

9th, and finally. They must perform all manner of farm labor required, such as splitting of rails, cutting of wood, ditching and clearing new ground, faithfully and diligently, until the 25th of December, and the proprietor reserves the right at all times to call in such additional labor as may be required during harvest, or any stage of the crop, said labor to be paid for by the contracting parties.

The above is a brief resume of what we regard a liberal contract for farm labor. The latter clause is all essential, as putting a check most effectually to idleness and criminal negligence.

The argument is simple. If they who obligate themselves to cultivate the crop diligently fail to do so the proprietor must take measures to remedy the neglect by outside assistance. In other words, if they can afford by idling to lose their share of a good crop, he cannot and should not consent to do so.

The limits of this article will not permit any further elaboration of this important subject. We may turn to it again. As above stated, the peculiar surroundings of each planter must of course determine the precise nature and terms of his labor contracts. We simply submit our own agreement that something practical may be prosecuted.

It costs a Calcutta Hindoo about one dollar and a half to have his body burned in good style.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

More Bills---A Gallant Legislator Wants a Change in Costume.

From the Nashville Press and Times, 13th.]

The gallantry of Mr. Bowles was never so thoroughly exemplified as in his heroic effort yesterday to elevate, at one sweep, the social status of woman from the wretched, sloppery, awkward and expensive petticoat to pants. He introduced the following preamble and bill into the Legislature, and fought for it boldly until, overwhelmed by numbers, he reeled back dismayed, but not in despair. He will renew the attack at a future day:

WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced into the Senate of this General Assembly looking to the enfranchisement of the female portion of our people; and

WHEREAS, Important preliminary arrangements are necessary before taking such a step; and,

WHEREAS, The present costume worn by that class to whom it is proposed to extend the elective franchise is cumbersome and entirely unsuited for the purpose of electioneering and canvassing, and is found awkward for commoner purposes; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the costume now worn by female citizens of Tennessee be changed from petticoats to pants, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

When this bill was announced to be defeated, a great number of members were changing their votes; but the noble Bowles, jumping to his feet and erecting to his full hight his magnificent form, proclaimed in a loud voice that he was not going to change his vote; he would stick to his principles, and avow himself the friend of reform.

Mr. Wines followed up the movement sharply with the following resolution:

WHEREAS, We have admitted to the ballot-box in this State many who were scarcely qualified to exercise the right of suffrage by past education; and,

WHEREAS, We have reason to believe that the extension of the franchise to the women of Tennessee is only a question of time, would be most right and proper at this time, having a tendency to elevate the politics of the State by raising them to a higher standard; and

WHEREAS, We have constituted a Constitutional Committee to take into consideration the propriety of proposing certain amendments thereto; therefore,

Be it resolved, etc., That the Committee on the Constitution be requested to report to this House upon the propriety of striking out the word "male" wherever it occurs in the constitution of the State.

THE FISTIC ARENA.

Prize Mill Between Tom Allen and Billy Davis Near St. Louis on the 12th—Forty-Three Rounds Fought—A bloody and Almost One-Sided Contest.

The telegraph has announced the result of the Davis-Allen prize "mill" near St. Louis. We subjoin a few particulars. It began to be lively after the ninth round:

Round ten—There was a look of terrible earnestness on the countenances of both men, and they eyed each other with gladitorial keenness. Allen was the first to pay respects, and did it in a manner to make Bill feel the force of the blow, for the latter reeled to the earth, and Tom gazed upon him as though he had now a comparatively easy path before him.

Round eleven—The men went to work again, Allen using his right hand with damaging effect, when they clinched, and as they were going down it was claimed that Allen was gouging the eyes of his opponent. Tom stoutly denied this, and called somebody a liar.

Round twelve—This was like the last. Allen's right fist landed somewhere on Davis' body, and the latter went to grass.

Round thirteen—Davis walked up to his man and managed to get in a right smart blow on the cheek, and in return took one on the left side of his known countenance, and went down, Tom smiling very pleasantly at him all the while.

Round fourteen—Allen continued fresh and rosey and tried to force the fighting. He got in one on the shoulder and another on the potato trap, Davis going down again to avoid punishment.

Round fifteen—Davis was rather slow in coming to time, and was evidently husbanding his wind. He rallied again and dealt Tom a terrific blow somewhere in the vicinity of the left eye, which sent him on the rope and subsequently to the earth, at which there was great cheering for Davis.

Round Sixteen—Early in this round Tom managed to get in two stinging blows on his adversary's head, which Bill returned smartly, and got in one on Tom's breast, which sent him to the earth. Renewed cheering for Davis.

Round Sixteen—Some sharp countering took place, in which Bill got the worst of it. Allen was taking matters easy, dealing his man two or three body blows, which sent him to the earth. Bets of three to one were here offered on Allen, but not taken.

Round eighteen—Tom went forth for his man in earnest, and landed on the bread-basket, smiling as usual at William, when the latter went under.

Round nineteen—Davis was terribly lacerated, and was bleeding at every pore. He tried to smile at Tom, but the latter didn't see, and led off with his right, which resulted in Davis going to grass.

Round twenty—They eyed each other with the ferocity of tigers, Tom, as usual, opening the battle, followed by a clinch, during which Tom had his hand on his opponent's eyes, and it was claimed that he was practicing the gouge game. This round was all in favor of Allen.

Round twenty-one—Heavy blows were given and taken, and Davis was sent to earth again with comparative ease.

Round twenty-two—Allen delivered a two-handed blow right and left, and Bill went down as usual.

Round twenty-three—Allen was first to the scratch, and laid out his man in a remarkably short time.

Round twenty-four—Cautious manœuvring on both sides. Davis tried to deliver an effectual blow on Tom's conk, but failed in the attempt, managing to get one in on the breast, after which both went down.

Round twenty-five—Allen got in a terrific left-hander on Billy's mug, and the latter returned to his corner evidently growing weaker, which falling Tom noticed, and magnanimously shook hands with him.

Round twenty-six—A few heavy exchanges, and Davis down, Allen remarking as he got up, "you're the sickest fighter I ever saw."

Round twenty-seven—Tom pitched in fiercely, determined to bring matters to a close. He landed heavily on Bill's bread basket, and Bill surrendered in his usual style.

Round twenty-eight—Same as last.

Round twenty-nine—Davis was slow in coming to time, and all hopes of victory had vanished from his vision. Still he fought on, determined to die game. Tom had easy work on this round.

Round thirty—Some countering took place, and Davis received a stinging blow on the mug. Allen also got in a terrific upper cut which sent his antagonist reeling across the ring.

Round thirty-one—Davis came up to be knocked down. The old story. In this round he dropped like a log, and some of the men on the outside called on him to stop fighting.

Round thirty-two to forty-one—All in Allen's favor. Davis was growing very feeble, and his face was terribly bruised and battered. Tom, on the contrary, looked comparatively fresh, and had but few injuries save some unpleasant ones in the vicinity of the eyes.

Round forty-two—Davis came up slowly, receiving a stinging blow on his right cheek. His strength was fast failing him, and victory for Allen was not far off.

Round forty-three—This was the last round. Only one blow was necessary to finish the work for poor Davis. He was terribly punished, and the brutal spectacle was brought to a close by the combatants shaking hands.

LETTER FROM SALEM, IOWA.

SALEM, IOWA, Jan. 11, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: We have have had very cold weather up here. When old winter came upon us this time he seemed at one boost to turn the north pole topsy-turvy, and slap it down in these whereabouts; then seemed to shake his frigid mane over us Iowans as the trees waved to and fro screaking with their heavy loads of long icicles, and holding the mercury down for several days' to from ten to twenty degrees below zero, then throwing his bridges across our rivers and wrapping mother earth in a crest almost as hard as the rocks of the mountains, to so remain for weary months till old Sol, in his igneous potentency shall again climb up high enough to overlook and relieve her. 'Twas then we thought of the Sunny South, where I have seen the mild, gentle days of autumn seem to stretch out their long arms over the gray mantle of winter and almost touch the hem of the garments of spring. How gladly, then, would many of us have been transported to your pleasant climate. For we, whose hands are hard from the plow, the mechanics' tools and the various avocations of a laborious life, must house up and stifle for weary months our strong proclivities to work and labor until a long winter shall pass over, and again be permitted to crawl out as the bear from the hollow tree, when we resume our preparations for another long winter. But I still see the AVALANCHE freighted with invitations to us Northern people to come down and permanently locate among you and enjoy your pleasant climate, and help you to improve and develop, by our energies and industry, your great and good coutry. I say still let the Macedonian cry come up, and you will be rewarded. I am reading your articles to my neighbors, and I hope and believe the time will soon come when the tide of emigration will turn to the South instead of the cold, bleak regions of the Northwest, where it has been, for some years past, almost incomprehensibly augmented. Emigrants acknowledge your advantages. We of the Northwest know your country (considering the climate) is infinitely better than this, and we believe the time is not far distant when almost all the produce of the Upper Mississippi to Upper Missouri will find an outlet to market down that great stream, the Father of Waters, instead of going as much up as it now does by railroad across the country to the East. Then, with your own manufacturing establishments, which the spirit of this age will cause inevitably to be built up in the South, you will be hundreds of miles nearer any market than we are. Once emigration starts South, it will go on, and to get it started there will have to be good inducements to the first adventurers. Get a few settlements started, and friends and relatives will draw friends and relatives. Then the mist and fog of prejudice will blow away, and prosperity and happiness will characterize your beautiful country.

A. H.

Mississippi News.

The Bolton and Raymond Railroad is being agitated in Vicksburg.

The Masonic fraternity of Jackson intend giving a grand ball on the 20th.

Colonel McCardle has retired from the editorship of the Vicksburg *Times*. His successor is not announced.

The Planters', Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association of the State of Mississippi will meet in the Senate Chamber at Jackson on the 20th.

Mr. J. W. K. Lucy, who was shot a few days ago in Jackson, by United States Marshal Winter, is still in a precarious condition, the chance being against his recovery.

Dr. H. A. Swasey will soon begin the publication of a monthly paper at Canton, Mississippi, to be styled the *Southern Horticulturist*. The price will be only one dollar per annum.

The Vicksburg *Times* complains that much of the cotton from Hinds county which should pass through the hands of its merchants, from better facilities for transportation, passes over the New Orleans and Jackson Road to New Orleans.

The Vicksburg *Times* of the 12th makes this astonishing record:

The fall of snow Sunday is said to have been the heaviest ever known here, continuing uninterruptedly for about nine hours. Yesterday morning, by measurement, it was twelve inches deep, and the ground being damp, two or three inches must have melted when it first commenced falling; so that we may safely say that we have had fourteen or fifteen inches of snow.

Texas Items.

On the night of the 3d a thief entered the house of Mr. G. W. Durant, in Bryan, and rifled his trunk of $3,230 in gold.

A Galveston contemporary says the weather was so cold in Northern Texas some ten days ago that mules' ears were frozen stiff.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that the tide of immigration is pouring into the great State of Texas from all directions. The other day forty-nine arrived on the steamship Josephine from Georgia and Florida.

The Austin *Republican* reports that Major Sanger, who was ordered recently to Woodville, Tyler county, to make some arrests, was attacked by an overwhelming force, and at last accounts was besieged in the courthouse at Woodville. Reinforcements have been sent to him.

The Paris *Press* has an account of a sad and tragic accident at Pittsburg from the explosion of a coal oil lamp, by which a young lady, Miss Emma Bradshaw, was burned to death, and four others were seriously injured, among which number are the Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, of Clarksville, and Professor Smith Ragsdale, Principal of the Pittsburg High School, at whose house the accident occurred. Dr. McKenzie, we are sorry to learn, lost the entire use of his hands.

The Galveston *News* learns that the name of the desperado killed in the late terrible affray at Montgomery was Brown, of San Antonio. Gafford was the name of the party to whom he paid counterfeit money for a horse, which occasioned the difficulty. Gafford and friends demanded the return of the horse, and which Brown, backed by his friends, the two Olivers, refused. Wm. McGrew, half brother to the Olivers was accidentally shot while endeavoring to stop the fight. Brown, the two Olivers and Wm. McGrew were killed almost instantly.

In the amusement world the following are among the dead of 1868: Rossini, Samuel Lover, Sterling Coyne, Mary Gannon, Julia Dean Hayne, Menken, Helen Western, Anna Lacoste, C. M. Walcot, sr., John Sefton, Charles Kean, George Jamison, William Hanlon, Ronzani, Salvator Taglioni, William Harrison and George Christy.

Hay and straw have reached such high prices in Montreal that owners of horses are using sawdust for bedding and carrots for feed.

News and Other Paragraphs.

The population of Salt Lake City is 46,000.

Velocipede sleeve-buttons are the latest novelty of New York snobs.

Last year benevolent Londoners contributed £7,000,000 for the poor of that city.

The little coldness between Butler and Kilpatrick has become a Chili business.

The French envoy at Berlin has a million francs a year to spend in secret service.

The Washington Canterbury still advertises "the original can-can," in spite of the police.

Disappointed office-seekers need not starve in Washington. Soup-houses are to be established there.

A Vermont editor says he had a present on Christmas morning, which "was not a piano, but it could yell."

Mrs. Sackett, of Redford, Wayne county, Michigan, recently gave birth to a child, and one week thereafter was delivered of two more children. The two latter and the mother died.

While the royal family were at Windsor Castle, lately, the bell captured at the siege of Sebastopol by the allies, and presented to the Queen, was hung in the round tower or "keep" of the castle.

St. Louis has a new patent velocipede. The back of the rider is supported by a clamp, which acts as a tiller. It has two back wheels five feet in diameter, and is moved by both the arms and legs.

The respectable business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, are trying to put a stop to the insulting of women in the streets at night by young men about town. Several clerks and other employes have been discharged.

Mrs. Scott Siddons was born in India, and is a descendant of the great Angelienne. She son of the famous actress married the daughter of a Hindoo King, and Mrs. Scott Siddons is a grand-daughter of that son.

The Arcola (Illinois) *Record* congratulates its readers that there were only one hundred and seventy-nine drunken citizens in that lively little town on Christmas-day. It thinks the cause of temperance in that vicinity is hopeful.

The debt of Delaware is stated in Governor Saulsbury's message at $1,556,000. The State holds property, mostly invested as a school fund, to the amount of $504,000. Of the debt, $346,000, being loans to railroads, is secured by mortgage.

London was the scene, during Christmas week, of a grand wedding between Earl Percy and Lady Edith Campbell, eldest daughter of the Duke of Argyle. The union of two such great, ancient and wealthy families made quite a sensation in the metropolis.

Horatio Seymour is going to run for some office, I suspect, for he told the Jackson *Union*, the other day, that he "will never again seek political honor or office." He has an eye on something or he would not talk in this declining way.—*Letter to Troy Times.*

During the past three months there have been one hundred and fifty thousand new rifles sent from Providence, Rhode Island, to Europe. Over five thousand have been sent to Cuba, and six thousand muzzle-loaders transformed to breech-loading, shipped to Mexico.

It is said that Colfax smiles more sweetly since his marriage than before. The *Independent* says, at a reception in Brooklyn, he had a "smile" for each of the thousand guests. John Robinson's pet hyena, at his reception, however, beat Schuyler by just eight hundred smiles.

A learned *swan* writes to the American *Naturalist* that "the male mosquito is beautiful, both physically and morally, as they do not bite; their manners are more retiring than those of their stronger minded partners, as they rarely enter our dwellings, and live unnoticed in the woods."

A Paris correspondent says it is curious how the fashion for full evening dress has come into vogue in Paris. Six years ago a man in such attire was asked, "Where the deuce, *monsieur*, can you be going?" Now a man wearing in the morning dress in the evening is asked, "Why, where can you have come from?"

Rev. Father McElroy, the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, aged eighty-seven, after blindness for two years, has had his sight restored by removing a cataract. He expects soon to preach again. He was a chaplain in the Mexican war, and has done much for the advancement of the Catholic church in Massachusetts.

A very old negro died somewhere down South recently who had *not* been a body servant of George Washington. This was hardly creditable till another died last Tuesday in Richmond at the age of one hundred and twenty-one years. He professed to have been only a wagon-driver in the Revolutionary War. But these cases are recorded as phenomena.

Of the Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, one of the candidates for the succession of Mr. Doolittle in Wisconsin, it is said that during the argument of the McCardle case, his easy pleading, the nonchalent gesture of his kid glove, his blue coat stretched over broad shoulders and swept to the collar by glossy black hair, carried a theatrical impression to the auditors. He is more than six feet in hight.

Ten years ago, the great Lake Superior mineral region was comparatively unknown. Its vast resources have been abundantly developed within a very few years, and to-day it furnishes annually 500,000 tons of iron ore—one-fourth of all the ore produced in the United States—and is rapidly increasing its production. It is estimated that in the next five years it will be 1,000,000 tons. Of this quantity, 300,000 tons go to Cleveland, Erie and other Lake Erie ports.

It will be seen by the following paragraph which occurs in "Ward's History of New England," written in 1696, that the Boston of one hundred and seventy years ago is very nearly the Boston of to-day. It only lacked Sumner. "The inhabitants seemed very religious, showing many outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace. But, though they wear in their faces the innocence of doves, you will find them in their dealings as subtile as serpents. Interest is their faith, money their God, and large possessions the only heaven they covet."

A singular case recently came up in an English bankrupt case. The appellant for discharge from her liabilities was a dressmaker, who had been engaged to a young man in India, who sent her a large sum with which to buy an outfit and join him. When about to do so, she received a letter from him announcing his determination not to marry her. The faithless one also wrote to his friends in England, giving them the money sent to his affianced. They sued her for the amount and recovered, and the cost of the suit and other losses rendered her bankrupt. The court granted her discharge.

An interesting case is at present before the New York Supreme Court General Term, in which Archbishop McCloskey and others are appellants, and the widow of Patrick M. Langton and others are respondents. Langton, a coal merchant of New York, died November 1st, 1865, leaving a wife, a mother and one brother—the two last named residing at the time in Pennsylvania. Six days before his death he made his will, whereby he bequeathed his estate, valued at over sixty thousand dollars, to Archbishop McCloskey, and Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, for church purposes, excepting an annuity to his widow of four hundred dollars, and one or two other small bequests. Surrogate Tucker refused to admit this will to probate, on the ground that the deceased, at the time of the execution of the will, was not competent to make it. The appeal was taken from the decision of the Surrogate. The case is still on argument.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS!

READ the following home evidence of its medicinal virtues, and try it in your own family circle:

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City:

Dear Sir—I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represent it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportional combination of substances, make your Bitters far superior to any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon Whisky, must necessarily recommend your Bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palitability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement, which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by cleaner operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 29, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City:

Dear Sir—My wife and child have been suffering for several months from indigestion. My wife seeing your advertisement, requested me to bring her a bottle of your Stomach Bitters, which I did; and, on her using one bottle, I am more than happy to state that, my child, now four months old, who has not had a voluntary action since his birth, is entirely restored, and my wife is enjoying the best of health, and is now wholly unwilling to be without a bottle of your Bitters in the house, as she says it is the most strengthening and appetizing tonic that can be used, and that no house ought to be without it; and I feel it due to the public to make known the wonderful good it has performed to my household, and most heartily recommend its use in every family.

I am yours respectfully,

T. M. SWANN,
Of Craig, Truman & Co., 218 Main street.

Louisville, October 20, 1868.

ROCK HAVEN, MEADE COUNTY, KY., October 24, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, for several months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Bitters, and after using two bottles I am entirely restored. It not only imparts new vigor but it is truly the best strengthening and appetizing tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste, I have never known used or attested to be public, and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that if they would be cured and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, to use your Bitters, and be convinced of their wonderful medicinal power and virtue.

I remain yours respectfully,

P. P. NEVITT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 2, 1868.

TO E. WILDER, Esq., City:

I was a good deal afflicted with Indigestion and occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. I was advised to use your Bitters. I scarcely used one bottle when I felt relief, and from the use of the Bitters, though nearly sixty-seven years of age, feel the same energy and vivacity and cheerful spirits of a boy of twenty-five. Your Bitters are a pleasant tonic and cordial, and as they are prepared with pure ingredients and good old Bourbon Whisky, can safely indorse their use to all afflicted as I was. I would say to such persons keep your mind easy, your bowels open, your head cool, your feet warm, and use Wilder's Bitters, and never mind the doctor.

Respectfully, C. C. BUCKLES,
"Old Reliable" Agent Erie Railroad.

IT WILL CURE

Dyspepsia,

Liver Complaint,

AND ALL SPECIES OF

Indigestion, Intermittent Fever and Fever and Ague,

And all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in

COLIC AND FLUX.

It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated and reduced by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer as well as strengthener of the digestive forces. It is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic. It is being daily used and prescribed by all physicians, as the formula will be handed to any regular graduate.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, late of Sherman & Taylor. JOHN J. WELLER, JACOB WELLER, Memphis, Tennessee.

WITH

TAYLOR & WELLER,

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

CURE—NO CURE NO PAY—FOR Scott's SUPPER TABLE is guaranteed to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Fever and Ague Diseases, or any other positively refunded. Instantaneous in its action and not worse than Quinine. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. SCOTT, 261 Main street, Agent. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. ja4

WANTS.

WANTED—A good Violinist. Apply for particulars at 316½ Main street. F. L. ja12

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References of qualifications given, if required. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. ja24-6w*

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well improved and unincumbered real estate, situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the country and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

TWO FINE HORSES FOR SALE—One for saddle, finely gaited and young. Apply to W. D. McCallum, Exchange Building, west side Overton Hotel. ja15

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William Ridgely, City Treasurer. ja10 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Redsoe's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7 A. O. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A most desirable Two-story BRICK HOUSE, in perfect repair, with thirteen rooms, good cistern, neighborhood excellent, situated on Auction street, Chelsea. Apply to THOMAS A. BUFORD, ja26 267 Main street.

FOR RENT—An elegant FRONT OFFICE in the Walker Block for rent. Apply to ja14 THOMAS H. LOCKE.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—That is now making one hundred dollars per month. For particulars inquire at 61 Washington street, Room No. 1. ja14

ROOMS FOR RENT—Offices and rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, north-east corner of Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM dec22 Second Floor, Postoffice Building.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black Setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar, small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Shot." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to R. A. MOON, 252 Front street, ja12 Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Eleventh street, fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class parties who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq. M. JONES, ja12 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board and lodging can be had at 100 Madison street, with two large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

FRIDAY, : : : : January 15, 1869

WE perceive that the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act is mentioned by very many of our contemporaries as *an fait accompli*. We wish it were; but "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and such resistance may grow up in the Senate as will destroy the hopes, so ardently cherished, that this rascally provision of a cowardly Congress to circumvent President JOHNSON and keep its unsavory minions in office, would be given its *quietus*. The fact that it may require a struggle in the Senate to repeal the obnoxious provision, is very natural. It is through that branch of Congress the Executive has to pass his important appointments, and having a hand in official appointments, it is not averse to having a finger in the pie of official dismissals. The old time dignity of the Senate, in a great measure, has departed. The last truly imposing exhibition on that floor was when JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware, refused to take an oath outside the Constitution, which he considered degrading to, and beneath the dignity of, a Senator, and left the hall accordingly. It was in that branch of Congress the great battle of impeachment was fought and was so nearly successful, the grave wounds opened on that occasion healing as though by magic and "the first intention." It is *not* safe that the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act will pass through the Senate. The exercise of power is said to enamor those who use it, and they are reluctant to part with it. May not this be the case with the Senate, which has held President JOHNSON as by a spell, seeing that he was constrained to undergo the contumely, not to say contempt, of contumacious officers whom he should have had the power to hurl from station,

"Never to hope again."

It has been suggested, too, that this power in the Senate, is not without its *profit*, which is another potent reason why it should not be relinquished—not that we by any means think it should remain upon the statute-book, but some, if not a majority, of the Senators may think otherwise, notwithstanding the House made such brief work of it and voted for its repeal by 119 to 47. The Democrats voted for the repeal, but this did not disturb the equanimity of the Radicals, who listened to the loud whispers of the popular voice, deprecating the continuance of the obnoxious law, and desiring its repeal, to leave the new President, who has so recently secured the national confidence, plenty of "room to bustle in." We have never considered the law either constitutional or expedient, but it answered the purpose for which it was enacted, the crippling of President JOHNSON, and disarming him of that portion of his constitutional prerogatives, without which he was almost powerless, and could not successfully resist the encroachments and usurpations of the legislative department of Government. The country itself was at the mercy of every office-holder who chose to appropriate public moneys, or make violent breach upon private resources. As a striking commentary on the helpless condition in which the obnoxious law placed the public, it was announced that a defaulting postmaster, who made it his constant business to overhaul letters passing through his office and abstract the valuable contents, was brought from headquarters to please deal as gently as possible, and make the amount purloined as small as could conveniently be done! Taken along with the action of the House, the recent reported opinion of Gen. GRANT in regard to the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act has much significance. It is natural that he should not affect it, if he desires to be the President of the people and not the mere instrument of his party. It may be that the known aversion to the law he is said to entertain may exert a salutary influence on the Senate. But if there be resistance, the repeal will hardly be suddenly pushed through, as it was in the House, by the previous question, and without discussion. There might be something brought out into daylight that would be hideous to look upon; and the Radical leaders will avoid this, although they may submit to the repeal. Should they resist, however, there may be a fair opening for a fissure in the party that may eventuate in good to the country, and the breaking up of Congressional usurpation, from which the country has had so much to apprehend—more than from any personal popularity of individuals, which might tend to a dictatorship. If any such "distressful stroke" should happen our Republic, it will come through the revolutionary spirit of a disorganizing and and unscrupulous Congress, which may compel a resort to the more tender mercies of a *coup d'etat*, in the interest of individual ambition.

FREQUENTLY business men complain of being required to pay more for advertising space in the AVALANCHE than other city journals. This complaint never comes from experienced advertisers who have learned how to reap the rich fruits of judicious expenditures in printers' ink; yet it is so often made that we feel impelled to mention the subject. There are not a few who fail to comprehend any difference as between newspapers, regarding each as possessing the same value. Their basis is that which would obtain in judging an egg of a dozen or a potato of a bushel—*i. e.*: an egg is an egg, a newspaper is a newspaper. Some take it for granted that any newspaper containing a certain number of columns of reading and advertising matter is the equal of any other newspaper. Yet the person, if a merchant, would seriously object to his cloths, calicoes or flour; or if a lawyer, to all lawyers being judged by that standard. A greater fallacy never existed. If a merchant possess a superior brand of wines he will not long listen to a purchaser who insists on paying only the price of an inferior brand because a gallon is simply a gallon. Superior goods command superior prices. A lawyer of acknowledged superiority has no difficulty in obtaining larger fees than one unrecognized as a successful practitioner. He is correctly regarded as cheaper at half a dozen times the sum necessary to secure the other's services. The same principle holds good with reference to newspapers. The circulation, the ability and tact with which it is conducted, and its general influence in a community, form the only basis of judging the merits of a public journal as an advertising medium or the advocate of a public measure. It is by this standard that the AVALANCHE and its contemporaries must be judged. The AVALANCHE is by far the most widely circulated journal in the four States in which it is mainly read. It is a constant and welcome visitor to every portion of West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas reached by mail, steamboats or railroad routes. Its news is more complete, later and fuller than any of its contemporaries. In addition to the telegraphic matter received in common with others, it incurs heavy expense for special telegraphic correspondence. It was long since generally accepted as a commercial and financial authority, its daily quotations being invariably found accurate, and its predictions seldom failing of verification. The paper is simply indispensable to merchants and planters interested in this specialty. The river department of the AVALANCHE contains a greater variety of, and fresher news than any other city journal—a fact which gives the paper almost a monopoly along the Mississippi and its tributaries throughout the vast region whose commercial *entrepot* is Memphis. People naturally look to the city department of the AVALANCHE for the latest and fullest news of the immediate vicinity, and are not disappointed. Of its editorial conduct, it is useless to speak, it having since its inception exerted a commanding influence on National and State politics. To render the AVALANCHE what it is to-day has involved a heavy expense, and the association of a larger and better appointed editorial and business staff than possessed by any of its contemporaries. In a word, neither effort nor expense has been omitted to render the AVALANCHE a complete newspaper. Each issue presents a paper superior in every department to any of its contemporaries. It can be found everywhere—among rich and poor alike—in every counting-room, on every plantation. It is emphatically the people's paper, and a necessity to all. Even those most antagonistic, politically, are compelled to read it to obtain *all* the news of the day. The enjoyment of this commanding position in circulation, influence and completeness leaves it without a rival as an advertising medium. An advertisement in its columns reaches twice as many people and places as it could in any other Memphis journal. It is perused by every class and cannot fail to reach those for whom it is especially intended. Each of our contemporaries is valuable in its own sphere, but it is the AVALANCHE alone which penetrates the entire length and breadth of the vast region tributary to Memphis. This being the fact, through business men will readily perceive that ten or twenty per cent. extra to the AVALANCHE for an advertisement is less in the end than a proportionate reduction from ordinary rates by journals without its great advantages of circulation and influence.

AN absurd report that the proposition to sell the stock of Memphis in the Little Rock Railroad had carried, produced great joy in Paducah. The *Herald*, without waiting for the result, jubilantly announced a grand triumph over the Memphis AVALANCHE. Its editor, having in mind his chief source of consolation in emergencies, suggested that the AVALANCHE "take a drink and feel better." Other dispatches brought the *Herald* out of the clouds. The latest issue received contains no jubilation, and kindly refrains from advising the AVALANCHE and people of Memphis as to their interests. If our contemporary was afforded even temporary bliss by a fancied triumph of those to whom the prosperity of Memphis is poison, we wish it joy. Nobody is hurt on our side down here. It is evident that the editor of the *Herald* is not a close reader of the AVALANCHE, or he would have learned that failure is not written on its face. The battles of the AVALANCHE are those of the people, which seldom fail. Paducah desires closer connections with Memphis and New Orleans. They are necessary to the existence as something more than a dot on the map. She will never obtain them by listening to the specious promises of the Central Railroad lessees or assisting in their little game of "bluff." If, instead of lending its influence to these parties, it will assist in procuring the speedy completion of the northern end of the Mississippi River Railroad, something of practical good can be accomplished. This important line will be under contract in sixty days, and when finished will furnish the connection in which Paducah is vitally interested. Even should the proposed air-line—which will always remain in the air—between Jackson and that city, be built, the shorter route to New Orleans via Troy and Memphis will kill it for other than local purposes. Our Paducah contemporary would do well to look to something practical and allow the gigantic paper capitalists of the Mississippi Central to work out their own salvation in their own way. Paducah's salvation is a straight line to Memphis.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Text of the Important Bill Introduced by General Butler.

We subjoin as a matter of no little interest the bill introduced into the House on Tuesday by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to authorize the issue of a National currency, to assure its stability and elasticity, lessen the interest on the public debt, and reduce rates of interest:

Be it enacted by the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, after the 30th day of June next, to issue, on the faith and credit of the United States, thirty-five million dollars, and such further sums as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this act, in certificates of value, of the Treasury of the United States, not bearing interest, and of such amount as he may deem expedient—if not less than one dollar each—which shall be received in payment of all taxes, duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due the United States, and for all claims and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except where the law creating such claim or demand requires that the same shall be paid in coin, and the lawful money and legal tender in payment of public and private debts, except as aforesaid, within the United States, and shall be received in payment for all loans made to the United States, and said certificates shall be in the similitude of Treasury notes heretofore issued, except that they shall bear on their faces the denomination or value for which they are money, together with appropriate vignettes to prevent counterfeiting, and such signatures, check and number of references as may be best to prevent overissue or forgeries; and on the back thereof shall be printed the provisions of the law under which they are issued.

SEC. 2. That after the 7th day of June next the national banks shall cease to be banks of issue, and interest on their circulation shall thereafter cease; and it shall be the duty of every collector or other officer having received in payment of a debt or taxes due to the United States any bill heretofore issued by any national bank, and return the same on the first day of each succeeding month until after the first of January, 1870, when such bills shall be no longer receivable, to the controller of the currency, to be canceled and destroyed in his presence, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register, of which destruction a memorandum containing the amount of bills, their number, and the name of the bank issuing them, shall be made in a book kept for that purpose, and signed by the officers aforesaid, and said collector or other officer shall be credited in his account with the amount so returned, and the same shall be done with all other bank bills and legal tender notes now issued, or which shall be issued when they are returned to the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That whenever bills of any national bank received in payment of debt or tax due the United States, shall be returned to the Controller of the Treasury, who shall charge on the amount 8 65-100 per cent. interest per annum in coin, which shall be deducted from the amount of interest payable by the United States to said bank in bonds lodged for security of said bills until an equal amount of certificates of the value of the three per cent. certificates issued in pursuance of the act of March 18th, 1867, and the act of July 3d, 1868, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States by each bank, whereupon a pro rata amount of said bonds shall be returned to such bank.

SEC. 4. That after the 30th day of December next, no National bank's bills shall be received by any officer of the United States in payment of any public debt or tax, but each of these National banks may at any time return to the Controller of the currency an amount issued to such bank, and then outstanding and unredeemed in their banks, and receive a proportional amount of bonds lodged as security therefor, and from the thirtieth day of said December, said National banks shall be charged three sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest in coin on amount of all bills outstanding and unredeemed, in a manner before provided, to be deducted from the interest payable on said bonds, so long as said bonds shall remain outstanding and unredeemed.

SEC. 5. After the 30th of June next each collecting and disbursing officer, except the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, having in his hands any legal tender notes belonging to the Treasury of New York, shall forthwith return the same to the nearest Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and receive therefor an equal amount of certificates of value of convenient denominations for payment and circulation of credit on his account as he may select, and on the first day of each month every such officer shall make alike return of legal tender notes as may come into his possession, and receive payment and credit therefor; and after the 30th of June no disbursing officer of the United States shall pay out or disburse any other money save certificates of value, except when he may be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay or disburse coin.

SEC. 6. After the 30th day of June next, any person or association, whether banking or other, owning any bond of the United States of one hundred dollars or any multiple thereof, payable to bearer, bearing six per cent. interest in coin, with coupon for accrued interest attached, may present the same to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or other public depository, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and who shall have left in the Treasury of the United States sufficient security, and shall receive therefor ninety per cent. of the par on its face, in certificates of value in such denominations as he may choose, paying on that amount at the rate of three sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum interest in coin for twenty days, and until he shall return an equal amount of said certificates to the Treasury of the United States, and said bond or bonds shall remain in the Treasury as security for the certificates so delivered and the interest thereon, which shall be deducted from the interest to be paid on such bonds. At any time after thirty days, the owner of any bond so pledged in the Treasury of the United States, may return certificates of a value equal to ninety per cent. of the value thereof, and receive back his bonds and coupons so pledged, less the interest, and said certificates and the amount thereof paid to him; and the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer where said bond is pledged, shall, during the time of its deposit, pay to the owner thereof the accrued interest thereon beyond that due on said certificate, once in every six months.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be coined tokens of value, which shall be legal tenders and lawful money for any sum less than one dollar, as fractional currency, of the denomination of ten cents or upwards, in the similitude of silver coin, silver so alloyed with copper or other metal as to be fifty per cent. less in value than the denomination thereof, and therewith redeem the fractional currency of the United States, when presented to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of five dollars or upward, after the 30th day of June next; and after the 13th day of December next such fractional paper currency shall not be received by any officer of the United States except for redemption, as before provided.

Mississippi News.

Mrs. Mary Gatie Overall publishes a prospectus of the *Memorial Record*, to be commenced at Crystal Springs on the 13th of February.

Publication of the Liberty *Herald* has been reduced.

Captain J. S. High, of Tupello, was shot, last Wednesday, in a rencounter between him and a party composed of a Mr. Hunt and Mr. F. F. Freeman, in which more than a dozen shots were fired at him. He was struck in the hip, the ball fracturing the bone and causing a very dangerous, if not mortal wound. He is still alive, and at last accounts was doing as well as could be expected.

We believe the freedmen have, very generally, secured homes for the present year. At least we notice a very perceptible diminution in the number promenading the streets, and their disappearance leads us to conclude that they are engaged upon the farms in the country. The prices for labor are about the same this year that it has been in the past.—*Okolona Palladium, 13th.*

We are informed that the Meridian and Chattanooga Railroad will be in running order to Livingston, Alabama, by the 1st of April next, and very energetic measures will be taken to put it through. The company which has taken this contract has also undertaken to build the road to New Orleans from this place, making an "air line" to the Crescent City.—*Meridian Gazette.*

We find the following in the *Clarion* of Monday:

This Court composed of Judges Shackelford, Jeffords and Peyton, has rendered a decision in the case of S. B. Thomas, sheriff and tax collector of Hinds county vs. W. B. Taylor, which involves consequences of the greatest moment to the people of the State. It is to the effect that the issuance of the Treasury notes by the Legislature in 1861, commonly called "cotton money," was an unconstitutional and illegal proceeding which involved no binding contract, and that the State is not liable for their redemption. They are therefore under this opinion utterly worthless. But the principles of the decision reach further. It virtually abrogates all the official acts, decrees, judgments and orders of the Courts of the State and the proceedings had under them, from the date of secession until the restoration of the authority of the United States. It will unsettle titles, and in many ways produce a condition of litigation, confusion, envy and confusion fearful to contemplate.

The decision conflicts with the opinion declared by the predecessors of the present Judges in the case of Hill vs. Boyland. We learn that a motion is pending for a new hearing.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that a decision has been pronounced by the Court, through Judge Jeffords, materially modifying the above described effect of the previous decision. We will publish it at an early day.

Latest Washington Specials to the Western Press.

Special (12th) to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Georgia case was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. Two witnesses stated they heard that intimidation and frauds had been used in the late election, but they did not, of their own knowledge, know such to be the fact. The Mississippi case will come before the committee to-morrow, when General Gillem will give his testimony.

The credentials of General Casement, as delegate from Wyoming, were presented in the House this afternoon, and quite a spicy debate arose—Casement being the contractor for laying the track of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, wanted to know whether he came to Congress as the representative of the people of Wyoming or the Union Pacific Railroad? There was a sarcastic laugh at this inquiry. It appeared that his credentials came from three men styling themselves commissioners of an election held before Wyoming was ever organized as a Territory. They had no seal, and the whole matter appearing so informal it was referred to the Committee on Elections. Had Casement been sworn in, it is said that his salary and mileage for the Fortieth Congress would have been $15,000.

Private and reliable advices from New York strongly condemn the course of the committee sent by Congress to investigate the election frauds in that State. Up to this time frauds have been proven on both sides, but more on the ballot-box directly by leading Radicals than on Democrats of equal standing. There have been irregularities in connection with the business of naturalization, but this long ante-dates these frauds, and even the war itself, and the fault is altogether attributable to the peculiar manner in which judicial records are kept in New York. Repeated frauds have been proved on both parties, and among the prominent Radicals concerned in this rascality are United States Marshal Murray, Judge White, Marcus Cicero Stanley and other Union Leaguers. The majority of the committee have persistently refused to allow the Democrats in the committee equal facilities for the production of their evidence, because it would have implicated Radicals of the highest social standing. The Radicals have attorneys employed, and yesterday Judge Lawrence telegraphed for authority to engage ten more clerks. The committee will sit at Troy, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and perhaps other interior towns.

In the National Convention of the Bricklayers' Union, to-day, a vote of thanks was recommended to Union No. 1, of Missouri, for their action in waiving assistance while the bricklayers of New York were on a strike. Among other things reported, were the following: That the Union shall give timely warning of strikes, so as to be able to receive the support; that the apprentice question be left with the local Unions, and that no boss shall be allowed more than three apprentices; that it shall be the duty to install all officers of local Unions; that they consider the propriety and expediency of amalgamating the Plasterers' and Bricklayers' Unions; that the question of the eight-hour system be supported, and that they should try to defeat the organizations formed in New York city, New Jersey, etc. These propositions were debated without any vote.

Special (12th) to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

General Butler's financial speech was the principal topic of interest in the House to-day. He obtained the floor immediately after the reading the journal, and after introducing his bill, he began speaking. Members from the distant parts of the hall gathered about his desk, and the attention of all was given to him throughout; the galleries were well filled and the audience attentive. His speech was very forcible and emphatic, his ideas being given with great boldness, and his arguments were strong. He included history, and covered the entire ground, from the time of the origin of paper money to the present time. Much of the force and effect of the speech was lost in consequence of his being obliged to read from slips. He spoke for nearly two hours.

Dispatches from Wisconsin are received to the effect that the Senatorial contest in that State is mainly between Messrs. C. C. Washburne and Matt. Carpenter, with a slight probability that either Governor Fairchild or Hon. Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, will be brought forward as a compromise candidate. The statements that General Grant favors either one of them are untrue, as he is perfectly neutral; but Secretary Stanton has written a letter urging the election of Mr. Carpenter.

The House bill, passed yesterday, repealing the Tenure-of-Office Act, was read and referred to the Committee on Retrenchment, composed of Senators Edmunds, Williams, Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Buckalew. The latter is the only Democrat on the committee. He is in favor of passing the House bill. Williams is the author of the original bill, and he is reported as being averse to its repeal.

Special (12th) to the St. Louis Democrat.]

The House Committee on Territories are considering a proposition to reduce the number of our territories, and blot Utah out of existence, and indications are that it will be favorably reported. They propose to divide Tahcotah between Nebraska and Minnesota, while Utah is to be divided between Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and Idaho. The object of this scheme seems to be to solve the Mormon problem by indirection. This same question was discussed in Committee on Elections last summer, in a contested seat case, but of course no action could be taken there.

The decision of the Supreme Court, restoring Lawyer Bradley, who had been disbarred by the Supreme Court of the District for insulting Judge Fisher on the bench, and afterwards challenging him, is creating a great deal of bitter comment among Republican lawyers, and they, with the Judges of the District Court, hold that the Supreme Court has no shadow of Jurisdiction in the matter, and the probabilities are that no attention will be paid to the *mandamus* issued restoring Bradley, except to make known the opinion of the Court that it is not binding.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

General Gillem on the Mississippi Election—Southern Militia Bill. National Bricklayers' Convention—General Grant Pronounces the "World" Conversation False.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The Southern militia bill was presented to the President on Tuesday for his consideration.

General Gillem was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and reiterated the statements in his official report, that there was a fair vote in Mississippi when the constitution was rejected.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered the subject of duty on steel this morning, but came to no conclusion, and adjourned till Monday.

The delegates to the National Bricklayers' Union, now in session here, were introduced to the President this afternoon. Hon. Samuel F. Carey performed the ceremony of introduction in a few pertinent remarks. The President, in response, expressed himself pleased at the compliment of their visit, and said that without making a speech he would refer to his record for an illustration of his respect for labor and the industrial interests. The delegates were then individually introduced.

General Grant himself wrote the following:

"General Grant authorizes the statement that the articles written by an occasional correspondent of the New York *World*, and purporting to relate conversations or furnish opinions of his in regard to public men and public matters, are utterly without foundation. No human being has ever listened to or shared such conversations as those reported. General Grant would not deem it becoming in him to contradict the articles in question, if they simply effected himself; but as they are evidently written with a view to embroil his relations with prominent gentlemen, most of whom are his political or personal friends, or at least to outrage their just sensibilities, he deviates from his usual course in this instance, and pronounces the articles alluded to incorrect, indelicate and impertinent in an extraordinary degree."

NEW YORK.

Balance in the Treasury—Meeting of Insurance Companies—Chloroformed and Robbed.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The Herman took $200,000 in specie.

The Sub-Treasury balance is $8,250,000.

The representative of the insurance companies outside of New York City held a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel to take measures against the rebate system adopted by the fire underwriters of New York, which operates greatly to their disadvantage.

The defendants in the whisky case, known as Blaesdell, Rockwell and McLaun, on the motion of the District Attorney, were committed to close confinement.

Andrew Peet, a dry goods merchant from the West, was chloroformed while asleep at the Earl House last night and robbed of $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

Disastrous Effects of a Boiler Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—A boiler exploded to-day in the jewelry establishment of Caldwell & Co., corner of Ninth and Chestnut, completely demolishing the building, damaging Ames' carpet store and completely burning Howell's paper hanging warehouse. Seven clerks, sleeping in the second story of Caldwell's building, barely escaped alive, all being burned. Keeper's art gallery was also burned, entailing a loss of valuable paintings. Caldwell's loss is unknown, as a large quantity of valuable diamonds which were in the safes will be recovered. Howell's loss is about $250,000.

The entire loss by the fire and explosion this morning will reach nearly $750,000. Two clerks are supposed to have perished.

CHICAGO.

Infidelity and Bloodshed—A Gay Lothario Killed.

CHICAGO, January 14.—In Napierville, Dupage county, Ill., on Tuesday night, James Laira, Deputy United States Marshal of Wyoming, was shot and killed by Chauncey Bailey as he was entering Mr. Bailey's bed-room. Bailey, suspecting improper intercourse, entrapped the guilty parties by starting on a long journey and returning unexpectedly. The woman had previously eloped with a Universalist minister. The citizens justify the homicide.

The contest for the United States Senatorship from Wisconsin is between Carpenter and Washburne.

ST. LOUIS.

Shooting and Robbery—Call on the Officers of the old Western Flotilla.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—J. K. Bear, a telegraph operator at Brownsville, Nebraska, was knocked down and shot twice last night, and robbed of $800, express money.

James Lansing, of Lasalle, formerly a volunteer Lieutenant in the United States navy, calls on all the officers who served in the Western Flotilla and Mississippi Squadron during the war to assemble at Cairo on the 14th of February, and form a society similar in character to those of the Army of Tennessee, etc.

FOREIGN.

Loss of Prince of Wales Theater in Glasgow—The Cuban Insurrection—Greece and the London and Paris Press.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, January 14.—The Prince of Wales Theater here was burned last night. No lives were lost.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 14.—The authorities received a telegram yesterday from Captain General Dulce asking reinforcements for Cuba. He thinks he can suppress the insurrection with 4,000 more troops.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 14.—The press of London and Paris almost unanimously condemn the course of Greece in insisting upon representation in the Conference.

SAVANNAH.

Accident on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 14.—A passenger train on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad run off the track, eighteen miles from this city, to-day. Five cars were smashed, but no lives lost.

REGULATORS.

A Notorious Horse Thief Taken from Jail in Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, January 14.—Joe Callinedy, a notorious horse thief, was taken from the jail at Murfreesboro last night, at half-past twelve, by some fifteen or twenty Ku-Klux and carried off. Up to two p.m. to-day nothing had been heard as to his fate.

THE RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—The clerk, pilot and mate of the steamer Glide have died of their injuries by the explosion. There have been several other deaths among the wounded at the hospital.

Arrived—Silver Spray. Departed—Richmond, Emma No. 3, and City of Alton.

CAIRO, January 14.—Up—Mary Forsyth, Legal Tender, Pauline Carroll. Down—Simpson, Horner, two p.m.; Luminary, five p.m. The river is stationary. It is raining hard.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Mr. Grimes, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely on the memorial of Commodore Meade to be restored to the active list, and on his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, reported a bill to carry into effect a decree of the United States District Court in English schooner Sybil and cargo.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill giving a pension to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, from the date of the death of her husband, the late President of the United States. Mr. Sumner suggested making the pension $6,000 per year; and it was then referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to consent to the laying of one or more telegraphic cables from the shores of any foreign power to those of the United States, provided that such powers will consent to the laying of cables from ours to their shores on reciprocal terms. Referred to the Foreign Committee.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to enforce certain provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, in relation to disqualification from office.

Mr. Craig again entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday refusing the use of the capitol for the inauguration ball.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Sue Murphy bill. During the discussion Mr. Wilson proposed the creation of a Board, consisting of Generals Meigs, Thomas, Howard and Ekin, to examine and report upon the claims of loyalists, and the same to sit for two years from April next; but without action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the boundaries of Nevada, Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, but no conclusion was reached as to what time the vote would be taken.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said the bill proposed to dismember Utah, and that before the final action it would be better to await the arrival of the delegate from that Territory, who was detained by sickness.

Mr. Ashley said that the bill did design interfering with the settled portions of Utah, but was intended to take away so much that there would not be enough left to make a State, and that he would consent to postpone it two weeks.

Mr. Ashley also reported a bill to secure the purity (!) of elections in the Territories and to secure protection against illegal voting and fraudulent returns, but the morning hour expired before the subject was disposed of.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that G. W. Anderson is not entitled to the seat from the ninth Missouri district, and that W. F. Switzler is, and said he would call the report to-morrow.

The special order was then taken up, and Mr. Van Horn spoke at length in support of the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Humphries followed, opposing the bill.

The Niagara ship canal bill was postponed until after the morning hour by a vote of 70 to 40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton ⅛c higher and decidedly better. Sales, 5,000 bales; uplands, 29½c. Superfine flour, $5 75@6 25. Wheat, 1@2c better. Whisky more active and steady; Western, $1 02@1 03. Rice quiet. Coffee steady. Sugar more active; Cuba, 9½@10c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 78@80c. Wheat quiet. Corn dull; Western, 90@91. Pork dull; new mess, $31 50@31 75; old, $30 50@31. Beef quiet. Lard steady. Dry Goods—Atlantic A and Indian Head heavy brown sheetings, 12c; Lyman E, Stark A and Lowell C, 16½c. All other goods firmer and higher within the next thirty days as the Southern trade is buying more extensively than for several years, and it makes little difference with them what they pay for goods if they can only secure high rates for cotton. Prints, 16; Cocheco and Simpson, new styles, 18c; Merrimacs, 16c; Chintz, 14½c. Woolen goods are in improved demand for West and Southwest trade.

Money—With liberal offerings the money market to-day has been easy at 7 per cent. for call and exceptional cases 6 per cent. The receipts of currency from the West are large, and many banks report a glut of National Bank notes. Discounts nominally 8@10. Sterling dull at 9¾@9¾. Gold firm, with an average dealing and no excitement. It opened at 136¾, advanced to 136⅞ and closed at 136⅝@136¾. The upward course is resisted by foreign bankers. State bonds firm; new Tennessees, 69@69½; old, 67½@68. Coupons, 69½@70.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Cotton irregular and higher; middlings, 26½@26¾c. Sales, 2,000 bales. Receipts, 1,200 bales. Exports, 962 bales. Gold, 136½@136¾. Sterling, 45@50c. Commercial, 47½@48c. New York sight discount. Flour dull; superfine, $7; XX, $7 50; XXX, $8 50@9; white, $9@9 50; family, $10@10 50. Bran, $1 25. Hay dull; prime, $24@25. Pork dull, $30 25. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 16½c; sides, 18c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky, 25c. Sugar, molasses and whisky firm, but quiet and unchanged. It has been raining hard all day.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Flour and grain unchanged. Cotton, 28½@29c. Whisky, 26c. Pork, finer, 30½c. Bulk shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 17¾@18c; sides, 20½@20¾c. Lard, 19½@19¾c. Hams, 18@19c. Butter and cheese firm and in good demand. Eggs, 28c. Hay, $16@17.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—Tobacco nominally unchanged. Flour dull, $5 75@6 25. Wheat very dull. Corn, 67@71c. Oats, 56@58c. Pork, $29 50. Bulk shoulders, 15c; clear sides, 16½@16¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 17¾@18c; sides, 17¾@19c. Hams, 18c. Bacon—loose shoulders, 15c; clear sides, 16½@17c. Lard, 18¾@19c. Whisky, 26c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Tobacco—sales 90 hhds. Small 50. Cotton, 28c. Superfine flour, $5 50@6. Wheat, $1 80@1 90. Oats, 60c. Corn, 75@80c. Rye, $1 40. Pork, $30. Lard, 19½c. Bulk shoulders, 15@15½c; clear rib sides, 15@16c. Bacon—shoulders, 16@16½c; clear rib sides, 18@18½c; clear sides, 18¾@19c. Hams, 18@19c. Lard, 19¾@20c. Whisky, 26c.

Message of the Governor of Utah.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

SALT LAKE, January 12.—Governor Durkee's message, read before the Legislature to-day, recommends such enactments as will conform with the increased population and facilities for intercourse with the States.

It congratulates the people on the election of Grant to the Presidency, and the uniform success which attended the public acts of the President elect, by which he won the confidence of his fellow-citizens; it justifies the expectation that the incoming administration will give renewed vigor to the national advancement of prosperity and harmony. The establishment of a land-office at Salt Lake confirms the suspicions that previous surveys of public lands in the Territory were of so unsubstantial a character as to necessitate a resurvey before settlers can procure a complete title of their lands from the Government; recommends that Congress be petitioned to allow the internal revenue derived from the Territory to be set aside till the requisite amount is obtained; to provide sufficient penitentiary accommodations in the present building; urges secure confinement for convicts; protests against the system of chain-gang labor; the relations with the Indians the past year were mostly amicable; suggests the establishment of a mineralogical cabinet in connection with the Territorial library; the finances are in a very favorable condition; the last report of the school commissioner shows in one hundred and sixty-one districts twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixteen children between four and sixteen years.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*C. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The trial of the cases of Kane vs. Home Insurance Company, and same vs. Security Insurance Company, engaged the court the whole of yesterday. The remaining cases on yesterday's calendar will be called for trial to-day, commencing with No. 1,543. The following cases having been specially set, will also be taken up:

1,423 Mosby, [receiver], vs. Williamson.
1,

DAILY AVALANCHE.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.
FRIDAY, : : : : January 15, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

News in Brief.

Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear at the New Memphis, Monday night—doubtless in *Fanchon*.

It is now reported that "Tate & Co." desire to lease the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad for ten years.

Colonel M. Magevney's marriage took place in Louisville, instead of St. Louis, as we happened to say yesterday.

Our German friends will have a German Theater at the Memphis Club Hall tonight, and they will doubtless enjoy very highly the unusual treat.

It has been suggested that travelers on the street cars procure life policies in advance, as there is probability of dying of old age before finishing their journey.

Tony Benton, the popular Irish comedian and vocalist, is in the city, to commence an engagement at the Gaiety Monday evening. In St. Louis, a few days since, Tony was unfortunate enough to be arrested with several persons believed to possess no visible means of support; but was of course released on the facts becoming known.

Mr. Williams, of Okolona, Mississippi, was in the city yesterday looking for his missing partner, Mr. J. Moriarty. They are prosperous merchants, and the latter came here two weeks ago to purchase goods. He had about $2,200, and bought and shipped a fine stock of goods. The goods went safe, but Mr. Moriarty has not been heard of since he settled his bill at the Worsham House several days ago.

We saw yesterday the official documents subscribing $300,000 to the Mississippi River Railroad by the county of Shelby, with the county seal attached. The stock is now subscribed, and another great step is taken toward the building of that most important railroad line and connection. If all the other counties will do as well as Shelby, the road can be built in a much shorter time than people generally suppose.

The jam of people who went to see Tom Thumb, yesterday afternoon, in the drenching rain, was one of the novelties of the season. Hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance and went away disappointed. Colonel Burdett, with a strong police force was hardly able to maintain order. Five ladies fainted in the crowd which stood in the hall and besieged the stairway. General Tom got off last night for Louisville.

Colonel Sam. B. Jones, of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, returned yesterday from the railroad convention lately in session in New Orleans, after an absence of two weeks. The leading Southern Superintendents have made mutual arrangements whereby the speed will be increased and the cost diminished, alike for shippers of freight and those who travel. These arrangements favor through freight. The following Superintendents were prominent in the convention: L. J. Flemming, General Superintendent Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Sam. B. Jones, General Superintendent Memphis and Ohio Railroad; C. L. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad; E. D. Frost, General Superintendent Mississippi Central Railroad; A. S. Livermore, General Superintendent Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; T. S. Williams, General Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

Isaac Isaac is quite a different individual from Isaac Isaacs, the respectable clothes cleaner on Jefferson street, and we will endeavor to make our readers understand the difference. In our list of petitioners in bankruptcy, yesterday, appeared the name of Isaac Isaacs. We owe it to Mr. Isaac Isaacs to say that the letter "s" should not have been to that name. There is an Isaac Isaac in Shelby county, who is down on the Registrar's books, but he has no right to an "s" to his name. There are many Isaacs in the world, but only one Isaac Isaacs, and Isaac Isaac is not he; he is the other one, who took the bankrupt act. Hoping this will be satisfactory to Messrs. Isaac Isaacs and Isaac Isaac and the Isaac and Isaacs' families, we feel satisfied no more mistakes will occur, and predict that Mr. Isaac Isaacs will always clean off the "s" when it gets into the name of his distant kinsman Isaac Isaac.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

CALL.—If J. J. Butler will become a candidate for County Commissioner he will be well supported by his old friends.

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

Carpets and furniture just received and for sale low by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

LAND SALE.—By reference to advertisement it will be seen that A. S. Brown offers for sale three thousand acres of fine land in Mississippi.

GUANO! GUANO!—Peruvian, Phoenix, and manipulated, at
WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
5t 394 Main street.

Peremtory sale of boots and shoes, notions, cutlery, hats, hosiery, etc., etc. Sale positive, rain or shine, this morning at ten o'clock, by A. E. Frankland, 197 Main street. A. WALLACE, Auctioneer.

Bigley, Mellersh & Co. sell the best Pittsburg coal, gas coke, cord and kindling wood at the lowest market rates. Office, corner South Court and Main streets. 1m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Gents' full bosom shirts $1 50; 500 pairs Gents' calf boots $3; good under shirts and drawers 75 cts.; at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally.—Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Lotta drew another good house last night, notwithstanding the bad weather, and the performance was applauded by a delighted audience. To-night the little favorite takes a benefit, and we trust it will be a good one. Let the house be filled.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the admirers of the sprightly Mrs. Oates will have an opportunity of testifying their appreciation by attending her benefit. She has charmed all who have visited the Greenlaw during the past two weeks, and should be complimented by the presence of a large audience.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HENDERSON COUNTY LAND SALE.—We call the attention of our readers to the fact that this great land sale has, from circumstances that the commissioner had no control over, been postponed until the first day of September next. To show all who may hold tickets in this great enterprise that it is a fair and square transaction, we are authorized to say if they are dissatisfied with the postponement that all they have to do is to return their tickets and get their money back. But we would advise them not to do so, for the land to be drawn is now renting for $12 per acre, cash, which will also go to the fortunate holder of the lucky ticket. A better investment for a small amount could not be made, especially when everything is done on the square, and a first-rate chance for a fortune in a very small investment. Try your luck.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.

Comparative Superority of Our Street Cars to those Over the River.

Our Coaches Still Moving.

Yesterday being a wet day, at least it was damp, and some moist drops of water darkening the atmosphere, we made no visible progress toward finding out the running time of the street cars. The stopping time might be easier to ascertain. Many people know already, or confidently believe, that the cars do not run later than twelve or one o'clock at night. Therefore, some folks who expect to be out unreasonably late make calculations to walk home. It is safe to assert that in this calculation they are seldom disappointed. The Street Railroad Company is too accommodating to allow anybody to complain that they are compelled to ride because it is so fashionable. In little places like Chicago and Louisville and Boston the cars are run to please the people and to secure patronage and to make money. Memphis, we are proud to say, has a company that is far above any such sordid considerations—a company which supports a magnificent street railway system merely for glory. True, they charge passengers the nominal sum of ten cents for making the journey, but this is done to make travel over the line more select. If they charged nothing at all the number of passengers might become uncomfortable, and when people are making a trip for life it is well to know their company. In some villages, like those named, the company—and especially those trying to please the public or make money—charges only five or six cents. This makes car traveling a crowded business, for all creation wants to ride. It is noticeable that in such places they are annoyed with bell ropes and straps attached, hanging half way to the floor. Such straps are uterly useless, except to ring the bell; but no complaint can be made of this kind against the Memphis company. In some towns the cars run all day and nearly all night, and in all kinds of weather, but in Memphis the cars are stopped in bad weather to keep the paint from washing off. Hence our cars always look new and clean, within and without. The rule is to sweep them out every few weeks. The Memphis cars are substantially built, and are too heavy to be stolen and carried off by the mackerels. If the cars were mere toys they would have been worn out or stolen long ago, and what a misfortune would that have been to the traveling community. Let us be thankful for a superior street car system over both Hopefield and Mound City, and if a little accident occurs occasionally it only makes business for hackmen, doctors, druggists, and perchance lawyers. Accident insurance companies might do a good business on the line, provided they insured their agents or made them walk. Other features of the great public inconvenience will be described from time to time as the intellect of the company will bear it, and as their omnibuses increase in speed.

ARKANSAS.

Affairs in Jefferson, Drew and Other Counties---An Officer Killed by His Own Men.

General Mallory Compelled to Ask Protection from the Citizens of Monticello.

Withdrawal of Troops from Two Counties---Depredations on the March to Pine Bluff.

Collision Between Regulars and the Colored Militia---The Latter Cleaned Out.

A Graphic Chapter on the Arkansas Situation.

Arkansas is not blessed with railroads, and communication with the outer world is accomplished by tedious means. Occurrences of two weeks ago reach us by steamer, or stage, or ox cart as "news." True, the telegraph penetrates the State and reaches nearly all important points, but it is used chiefly for business purposes by commercial people, and, except the AVALANCHE specials, is not actively employed in the transmission of news.

Thus it is that we heard, yesterday, through a reliable means, of the murder of a militia Lieutenant by his own men at Monticello, in Drew county, over two weeks ago. A force of nearly two hundred militia had been stationed in the county, and during the holidays they improvised more egg-nog than they were used to, and went on a general pillaging spree. While amusing themselves in a loyal manner, sacking a few private houses about Monticello, a white Lieutenant, who was probably a little disaffected on account of short allowance in the egg-nog festival, interfered and checked their innocent enjoyment. The result was that some of the crowd fired into him, and he ceased to trouble. He was dead. Brigadier General Mallory, in command of all the forces in that part of the country, sympathized with the defunct Lieutenant, and found his situation at once very unhealthy. As a measure of self-preservation, he found it necessary to appeal to the citizens for protection.

The citizens organized several companies, and their services, it is needless to state, were promptly accepted by General Mallory. The other loyal militia after that began to be not quite so noisy, and contented themselves with incursions in force on hen roosts, sheep folds and hog pens, and loose stock.

On the 3d instant the loyal forces received orders to move back to Pine Bluff, a distance of some fifty miles, which they traveled by the old military road. Their pathway, like Sherman's march to the sea, was marked by the wreck of private wardrobes, dairies and smokehouses. They were well mounted on horses and mules stolen from the people of the country, and they pillaged at will on all that came in their way. The force consisted of negroes and whites in about equal numbers, the latter being chiefly from the northern counties of the State. The entire army was estimated by the people to number 500, but in realty was only half that strong in men, though in horses and mules they numbered at least five hundred. They helped themselves freely to whatever they fancied, and destroyed much they could not use or carry off. At Branchville, for instance, fifteen miles north of Monticello, where they camped, or rather stopped, and counted their plunder the first night, some of them went into a house and pulled the mattresses out from under the children who had gone to bed, and made themselves comfortable by using or destroying every vestige of bed clothing and wearing apparrel on the premises. At the same place they broke into a store and utterly demolished the contents. They took boots, shoes, calico, hardware, groceries, horse collars, ten-penny nails, putty, ink and beeswax, and what they could not pack on their horses trampled under their hoofs.

Continuing their march of devastation they constantly left the road to destroy until they crossed the line of Jefferson and Drew counties. Jefferson is one of the happy loyal counties not liable to the penalties of treason, stratagem and spoils. *Mirabile dictu*, when the line was crossed a change stole over the minds of the loyal thieves and they stole no more; that is to say, they took nothing but what they saw or wanted, and the citizens who looked out and saw the heterogeneous caravan laden with live geese and petticoats and grind-stones, cross-cut saws, coon skins and wagon tongues, buggy tops, carpets and pot lids, they felt devoutly thankful that they were residents of a blessed loyal county, and that the wants of their noble protectors were entirely supplied. An odd feature of the grand emigration was a quartermaster. His name, as yet, has not been registered outside of his State. He was too busy in looking after his private interests to help his men steal much, though at one of the ferries he gave the ferryman a receipt, at twenty-five cents a head, for crossing over the command. This was, no doubt, one of his dry jokes for the amusement of the ferryman. The remainder of the march was not relieved by any other such unusual incident. From Pine Bluff they were ordered on to Little Rock.

Last Tuesday week a street difficulty took place in Pine Bluff between some soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Regulars and about twenty-five of the negro militia. Five or six of the latter got very roughly handled, and returned to their quarters by the straightest possible cut. The sheriff and constable interfered, or the colored troops might have been nobly thrashed. Later in the afternoon a squad of the said troops of color halted in front of Wilkins & Wilson's store and cast about for blood. Having whiskied up to a fighting temper they soon got what they wanted, namely, bhlood.

They undertook to recruit a respectable negro of the place, which, not being in accordance with his ideas of constitutional liberation, resulted in a fist fight. During the progress of this athletic exercise, the civilian drew a knife to hasten conclusions and stabbed one of his military friends two times. The wounds were severe but not necessarily fatal. Our informant left a few minutes afterwards, and at that time the colored troops were consulting the propriety of burning the town.

Such is the condition of affairs in our sister State. The foregoing is a simple statement, not at all exaggerated. The people are heroically patient and forbearing under repeated outrages—outrageson their persons and property. Though often sorely tempted to take vengeance in their own hands, they have, as a people, thus far been law abiding to the letter.

BANKRUPTCY.

List of Petitioners in the Western District of Tennessee Continued.

We continue to-day the list of petitioners in bankruptcy, commenced in Tuesday's AVALANCHE. To-morrow we will conclude the list for the entire District.

BENTON.

John S. Bryant, W H Clark,

CARROLL.

John T Ragland, James G Broman, John E Hurt, James M Bromick, Abner McCollum, Sam'l Y Bigham, John Haynes, Samuel N Gammom.

DYER.

Geo L Moer, R F Richmond, Wm T Powell, Hubbard King, John P Wilhelm, Wm S Skipwith, Thomas S Skipper, D J Bremingham, Wm J Mahan, Thomas H Webb.

DECATUR.

Wm H Fisher, Charles Fisher, Jon H Fisher, John H Thomas.

FAYETTE.

Abner D Lewis, G L Branscomb, Witle Higgs, Faudall Carpenter, Romulus S Carney, James R Corney, R A Stanley, A A Hill, M P Hix, C H Batsford, R W Pondexter, James H Wheeler, John W Hester, R T Wade, M L Chambers, Abner W Lanier, R R Gwyn, L P Stewart, M B Moody, A J Newsom, F A Simmons, James C Horrell, Wm M Herndon, Jas J Worrell, Henry G Coburn, W J Bishop, W S Burton, J B Stafford, John C Adams, Southerland Bowers, Orris Horris, Wm T Hill, C T Hodges, W T Newby, A P Ross, Mrs H Horris, J G Baldwin, M M Newby, A J Hunter, Hillard & Bro, C C Wall, John Dugger, W D Cross, T J Green, Wilson Slaughter, T H Webb, Dempsey L Chaflin, John H Woolley, Richard W Newby, B Fowlkes Tatum, Charles Michie, James W Proudfit, Albert G Nevelle, Whitson A Harris, Robert Branch, L T Suggett, Philip T Hudson, G W Reed, Willis G Reeves, Riley W Tucker, George Kincaid, Samuel C Simpson, Robert B Allen, John R Jones, Geo P & M M Turner & Co, J L Foote, B P Bridgewater, Jas A Morrow, John W Boots, Benj B Suggett, James T Lucas, E M Penn, W S Pearce, Henry E Wade, Sam'l P Wirt, George P Turner, Arthur B Gluster, Wm W Winfield, Robt H Shepherd, Jas J Mann, Jas H Robertson, J A Manley, Readly Coburn, John C Pettus, John P Thurman, W H Carpenter, Junius G Sneed, W T Thomas, John O Hardeman, Calvin A S Shaw, Joshua Darden, W L Swift, Lyman Parkhurst, Dr Wm A Ealy, Robt K Neel, John W Dyer, Howell Webb, M L Young, W D Munroe, John O Groves, Wm A Rawlings, H P Gray, J H Abington, Albert Moore, Wm C Old, Thaddeus Wilson, M N Strickland, J O Buford, Nomau Duvar, Robert E Mason, Lou's Kalesky, Stepnen L Carpenter, George G Patella, Reuben H Able, George W Moreland, Barnard M Patterson, John E Vaupelt, W I Alkire, Thomas J Worr, Redford M Paine, Jona S Morton, J R Baw, R M Roberts, Roland H Johnson.

GIBSON.

J W McConnell, W H Hinson, James S Mays, Robert O Dennis, P D Moore, W W Horr, N J H Parr, J C Page, Alexander Wade, Joel B Bradbury, George F Elam, Green Williams, John W Coulter, M S Hurt, D V Alexander, Alfonzo Cross, A G McFadden, Wm H Simons, R H Algeo, Nevils & Rose, James J Crisp, Thomas C Buchanan, Wm B Fields, Morris Jaretzky, Nath'l J Hockady, J M Dodd, Jackson & Trout, George F Nelson, W W Freeman, Andrew McCoy, Davies S Dew, Maclin Cross, John C Atkins, G A Akin, L W Blakemore, J G Boyd, Robert Seat, B L Porter, R R Caldwell, Addison Bybee, W H Stilwell, F L Parker, E Nelson, James Burk, Thomas Harris, A T Dickson, W H Adair.

HENDERSON.

James M Watson, Willis N Arnold, Michael Washington, John P Thomas, Isaac N Croom, James M Puddy.

HARDIN.

Felix G Moore, Joseph P Wilson, A J C Coffman, H A Tyler, John A Campbell, Henry M Austin, D B Brotherton, D W Barnett.

HARDEMAN.

J E Davis, Robert W Robertson, W J Davis, Sandy Scott, Thos J Valentine, N C Whitlow, M T Coats, Alfred S Coleman, Thomas G Patrick, James A Lay, Thomas H Nuse, Isham M Bowling, Solomon Grantham, Richard E Moody, Alexander H Bowling, William J Bowling, George Reister, Henry M Teague, F L Pledge, J P Hall, L H Jones, H R Porris, Jas N Cheairs, B F Dowdy, Albert L Cheairs, Eli Moore, Nathan L Glenn, Henry P Rodgers, David Evans, Henry Brewer, T A Osborn, Thomas J Gardner, John B Jones, W W Nickolls, E G Coleman, James Sain, Wm B Jordan, John R Wood.

HENRY.

Haynes J Bradford, Joseph W Powell, William M Powell, Alfred Neese, T F Wright & Son, William F Neese, David Kindall, William E Travis, Ed A Edmondson, Shelburne Laviny, Green R Mauly, Rufus K Ward, T A Howard, James M Dunn, H Myers, Samuel J Ray, Wm W Methling, James E Fowler, Benj F Turbeville, J H Porter, C B Crutenfield, J S Dawson, Wm S Blakemore, Wm W Perkins, McKinton Stephens, John L Boothe, Jesse A Brown, Jeremiah Moore, J B Owens, P G Haynes, John W Tewathon, Bernard Riley, Samuel P Drake, J H Renfro, Michael T Byrne, John Dillahunty, James Murrell, A D and P Alkene, Samuel C Edwards, W C Siver, William Watkins, John H Williams, G B Hicks, Benj Kendall, Richard M Williams, W H Vandyck, Ashley Askew.

HAYWOOD.

James F Allison, John B Ashe, W J Hicks & Co, W W Roberts, W H Owen, John R Poston, W L Hall, Jas A Hudson, Henry Scofield, Wm C Vaulx, Wm B Booker, Josephus Daviny, Cunningham & Witlington, Lovick B Lanier, Charles H Moon, John F Lea, Edward B Jones, Benj L Taliaferro, A J Patton, Henry Buck, Curch Buck, James L Moore, Jas B Blackwell, Albert Buck, John B Wills, W H Taliaferro, Henry Buck, L S Gilliam, R A Boyd, R W Leake, H K Farmer, George H Heflin, S M Gardner, E W Baker, B B Wallace, Thomas Sherod, John V Curlin.

LAUDERDALE.

John Hancock, Dr E G Johnson, Jas H Borum, Jas C Cunningham, Thos Fitzpatrick, Wm C McCommes, Robt J Blackwell, J Hubbard Borum, Robt Wells, T W Borum & Bro, N G Moore, J A Coleman, Walter F Warren, John T Halliberton, David M Friend, W T Moody, John W Borfield, Samuel A Given, Lucien L Brodie, Wm A Blackwell, G W Corson, Jos M Pennington, William Moore, W E Dickerson, S H Bibb, W G Spence, Charles Oates.

GENTS' CLOTHING.—Genuine Harrison Cassimere suits $13; best silk mixed suits $16; good black beaver suits $18, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

TRAGEDY.

A Memphis Man Killed Monday Evening at Water Valley.

Some weeks ago a sporting man known in Memphis as Dr. Simonds, went to Water Valley, Mississippi, in company with a friend, and went into "business."

A few days ago he had some misunderstanding with a citizen of the place named Markham. The doctor had told a female of his acquaintance that Markham had swindled him out of seventeen dollars. This remark went to the ears of Mr. Markham.

Last Monday evening, about seven o'clock, Markham called Dr. Simonds out of the Collins House, in Water Valley, and after a few words, shot him dead on the pavement and then escaped. He has not been heard of since.

Dr. Simonds was from Cincinnati originally, and we learn that his parents live there still. He lived for a time at Indianapolis, and was connected there with a horse insurance company. He had been about Memphis some time, and was known as a quiet, peaceable man.

CITY RAILROAD STOCK.

Something for the New Board to Consider.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Some of your readers were surprised this morning to see the city's stock in the Little Rock and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads advertised for sale by Marshal Tomeny, to satisfy a judgment obtained by James Simpson against the Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis. The face value of the stock for sale is six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars. This is the same stock over which so much has been said, and which the City Council refused, by an almost unanimous vote, to sell to the representative, speculators or "rings."

It is reported on the street that the amount of the judgment obtained against the city is about $11,000. The market value of the stock levied on is at least $60,000.

Now, is not this an excessive levy and unlawful?

Why did not Mr. Tomeny try to make the $11,000 out of some of the real estate owned by the city? Why not levy on the Second street engine-house, on the carts or drays or other property of the city? Why?

Is not this the most formidable "ring" in a new shape? The horns are the same. Is Memphis to be sold out without the benefit of clergy? We shall see. If any one is disposed to answer these little interrogatories I hope the AVALANCAE will give as much space to him as to your
INQUIRER.

MEMPHIS, January 14, 1868.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Glide---Ten Lives Lost---Thirty Persons Scalded.

Thrilling and Heart-Rending Scenes Described.

We mentioned briefly yesterday the news brought by telegraph of the destruction of another steamboat on the Mississippi river, and the loss of many lives. The particulars are painfully interesting, and we are enabled to lay them before our readers even earlier than we expected. The sternwheel steamer Glide, Captain J. F. Muse, which left New Orleans Thursday evening with freight and six or eight passengers for Grand Ecore, exploded her boilers at midnight at or near what is known as the Valcourine crossing, some fifty miles above the city. The steamer subsequently took fire and was totally destroyed. Some eight or ten of the passengers and crew are supposed to have been killed outright by the explosion, and some twenty-five or thirty scalded, more or less seriously.

The evening *Picayune* of the following day says: The Glide had been running along with the steamer Blackford, bound for Bayou Catahoula, and had passed her a short time before the accident occurred.

The Blackford and the Thomas Powell, both bound up, reached the Glide some twenty minutes after the explosion, and took on board her passengers, who were in imminent danger from the flames which were then making rapid progress. At the time the accident occurred, the Glide was in the middle of the river, and there was no way for the passengers to have gained the shore, had not assistance been given them by the steamers mentioned.

Shortly before two o'clock this morning the steamer Governor Allen, Captain Tobin, bound down to the city from the Ouachita river, reached the scene of the disaster, and at once rounded to to render assistance. The Governor Allen took on board from the Blackford and Powell most, if not all, of the injured, and brought them down to the city; some being sent to their homes, while others were sent to the Charity Hospital for treatment.

We are indebted to Colonel Eugene Tisdale, of Monroe, Louisiana, for the following list and particulars regarding the killed, wounded and missing:

THE CREW.

Captain J. F. Muse, steamer Glide, head and hand badly scalded.

L. W. Clayton, first clerk, badly scalded; not expected to live.

Charlie Mose, second clerk, not very badly scalded.

John Anderson, first engineer, horribly scalded from head to feet.

Kelly, second engineer, missing, and supposed to be killed; was on duty at the time of the explosion.

Thomas Clements, first pilot, left arm pretty badly scalded and bruised.

George Moore, pilot, badly scalded.

Peter Sullivan, assistant pilot, unhurt.

Chas. Conklin, mate, seriously scalded.

Steward, name not given, terribly scalded, and not expected to live.

PASSENGERS.

At the time we write, we find it almost impossible to gather accurate details in regard to the passengers, some of whom were injured and brought back to the city; some not so badly injured, and some who escaped injury continuing up the river on the Blackford.

Among the passengers who were badly scalded was Brevet Major M. R. Marston, of the First United States Infantry, who had been ordered up the country to investigate the killing of Kimball by General McLaughlin, in the parish of Winn. Major Marston was taken charge of by Colonel Tisdale and conveyed this morning from the boat to his residence, No. 167 Camp street. He is suffering greatly from serious scalds on the feet, hands, breast and face. Captain Tobin placed his boat at the disposal of the sufferers, and did everything that kindness could suggest. Dr. W. L. DeGraffenried, of Caldwell parish, a passenger on the Governor Allen, was untiring in his attention to the injured.

Captain Muse, of the Glide, is of the opinion that some eight or ten in all were killed by the explosion. The boat and cargo, and passengers' baggage, is a total loss.

One passenger, named Hindman, saved his trunk, said to have contained a quantity of gold, and went up on the Blackford.

Captain Muse was able to walk this morning when leaving the Governor Allen to take a carrige for his residence.

Two of the family of ex-Governor Wells were on board the Glide, a son and nephew, both slightly injured.

On board of the Governor Allen were a number of the crew and passengers of the steamboat Idaho, which sunk in the Ouachita river, some twenty-five miles below Columbia. They were taken on board on Monday last.

LATER.

Since writing the above we have obtained the following additional facts connected with the disaster:

Mr. Richardson, a passenger, was badly scalded; taken to the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. George Shepherd, bar-keeper, badly scalded, as also Mr. Thomas Shepherd, his assistant. One of the cabin boys missing. Seventy mules, which were on board, were burned.

THE INJURED AND DYING AT THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

The following are the names of the sufferers admitted into the Charity Hospital, and their condition:

James Middleton, owner of the steamer Glide, scalded on hand and face; wounds painful but not serious.

Eli Jerold, pilot, pronounced fatally injured by attending physician.

Lawrence Ruddy, engineer, injuries pronounced fatal.

Martin Hines, deck hand, mortally injured.

Peter Logan, deck hand, badly scalded.

Michael Roach, deck hand, injuries pronounced fatal.

George Sloan (position not known), injuries proved fatal.

John Dempsey (position not known), badly scalded.

Walter Allen, a colored passenger, died at the gate of the hospital.

The steamer Glide was built in Pittsburg in 1863, and had three high-pressure boilers, the port one of which exploded. She was inspected by the Board of Local Inspectors of this district, August 21, 1868, and pronounced in good condition. Her tonnage was 233 tons, and she had the reputation of being a very fast boat.

The scene on the boat just after the explosion is described as being heart-rending. Major Marsden declares it was the most awful half hour he had ever passed in his life. The boiling water ran down upon the decks, and passengers and employes of the boat wading about in the scalding fluid suffered untold agony. The screams of the dying and wounded rent the air, and until the two steamers appeared upon the scene and rendered assistance, there was the most fearful confusion and hopeless horror.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, FRIDAY, January 15, 1868.

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

A hard rain set in at noon, which continued up to a late hour last night. The river here is rising at the rate of half an inch per hour, with a big stage from Cairo down. At St. Louis the river is rising, with a good stage to Cairo. The Ohio is receding from Pittsburg down to Louisville, with nine feet in the canal. The Arkansas is falling slowly, with fifteen feet in the channel from Little Rock out. White river is receding, with sixteen feet in the channel from Duvall's Bluff out.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Olive Branch, St. Louis.
" Alaska, Cincinnati.
" Louisville, New Orleans.
" Will S. Hays, Arkansas river.
" Linton, St. Francis river.
" Cheyenne, New Orleans.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Will S. Hays, St. Louis.
" Louisville, Louisville.
" Olive Branch, New Orleans.
" Alaska, New Orleans.
" Cheyenne, Cincinnati.

IN PORT.

Clifton, W. A. Caldwell, Linton, Natoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AVALANCHE has been greatly enlarged and improved, making it the handsomest paper in the Southwest; and being watchful of the river interests, and not wishing to be behind in the other departments of our sprightly paper, we have made arrangements whereby we shall receive special telegrams from Vicksburg, which will enable us to present our marine friends interesting river news from that section. This enterprise is attended with considerable expense, but to keep pace with the rapid circulation of the AVALANCHE, we will use our best endeavors to furnish our many readers with the latest news from all points.

The Cheyenne, which has been plying in the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade, has been withdrawn, on account of the troubles in Arkansas. She passed up last evening for Cincinnati.

The full particulars of the explosion and destruction of the Glide will be found in another column. George Wood, the pilot on watch at the time of the explosion, was a resident of this city, and a member of the Pilot Association. He was badly scalded, and, we regret to say, died on Wednesday night from the wounds he received. Ad. Wasson will arrive this morning from New Orleans with his remains. Mr. Wood is well known in river circles—has been piloting for several years and was loved and respected by all who chanced to know him. His remains will be interred in Elmwood Cemetry by the members of the Pilot Association.

The Will S. Hays, from Arkansas river, passed up last night for St. Louis, after discharging here 120 bales of cotton.

The Olive Branch and Alaska passed down for New Orleans well ladened.

The Louisville passed up for Louisville.

The Mississippi, Captain Nat. Green, will pass up this morning for Cairo.

The Richmond is due to-morrow from New Orleans.

ANOTHER OHIO RIVER DISASTER—BURNING OF THE SILVER CLOUD.—The Silver Cloud, bound from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, caught fire Monday afternoon, three miles above Point Pleasant, and burned to the water's edge. One deck passenger was lost. The crew made a narrow escape. Archie Taylor, watchman on the boat, was badly hurt in jumping from the hurricane roof. The Silver Cloud has been quite unfortunate, having sunk three times, and, while lying at the wharf at Cincinnati, previous to departure for Pittsburg, she was discovered to be on fire in her engineroom. But for the timely assistance of the crew of the Clarksville she would have been burned without proceeding up the river. The Silver Cloud is off the past. She was valued at $14,000, and insured for $7,500.

The splendid steamer Norman, Captain Hewitt, will be found in port this morning, to receive for Cairo and Evansville, and will leave to-day at five p.m. Messrs. Twomey and May, two clever gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The staunch and elegant light draught steamer, W. A. Caldwell, Captain Rube Haines, was delayed yesterday on account of the bad weather, but will leave to-day at five p.m., positively, for all points on the Arkansas through to Fort Smith. She is the regular mail packet and will go through with dispatch. Shippers will bear in mind that she leaves promptly at sharp five. Messrs. Jack Chambers and Bob Shields, two efficient clerks, have charge of the office.

The Conversa was towed to retirement yesterday.

The Rubicon, Captain Blake, will pass up this morning, at ten o'clock, for St. Louis.

A card was published in the *Appeal* yesterday, signed by several citizens of Arkansas, which speaks very disparagingly of the officers of the Bermuda. The card warns the public to have nothing to do with the above steamer or its officers. We refrain from commenting on the card until we get both sides of the question.

The denizens of Vicksburg were greeted on Sunday with a Down-East snow storm. It snowed to the depth of fourteen inches, which is an unprecedented event. A heavy fall of snow is also reported west of us, along the water courses, so we may look out for a big river during the next fortnight.

The Glasgow and R. C. Gray are due this morning, from New Orleans.

The Alice Dean and John Kilgour left Cincinnati, Wednesday, for New Orleans, and Darling for Memphis.

The fine steamer Clifton, Captain Stein, is receiving at the wharf for Cincinnati, and leaves to-morrow at five p.m. Mr. Hunter, an obliging gentleman, does the honors of the office.

There is a large amount of stock coming South at present, which shows signs of recuperation in the Sunny South.

The Luminary and H. S. Turner are the next boats due from St. Louis.

The Natoma, Captain James Lee, is the regular Friday Friar's Point packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. Billy Fields is her purser.

The Linton, Captain Shell, is up for St. Francis river on Saturday at five p.m.

The Mountaineer, Captain Malian, with the courteous gentleman, Monroe T. Cuningham, in the office, is the regular Friday St. Louis packet, leaving to-day at four p.m.

The Bermuda, Captain Claycombe, is advertised for Pine Bluff on Saturday.

The palatial passenger steamer Mayflower, Captain Ashford, is the regular Saturday Whiteriver United States mail packet. She will be in port to-day to receive.

The neat little steamer, Hesper, Captain Stack Lee, is the regular Saturday St. Francis river packet, leaving at five p.m.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed at Cincinnati on Tuesday, partially suspending business.

The Argosy arrived last night with the Ozark in tow.

The ice in the Hudson river is breaking up, threatening inundation of the property contingent to the river.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cairo have sent delegates to the Tennessee River Convention, to be held at Chattanooga on the 25th instant.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce have adjourned to meet when the spirit moves them, or when they wake up.

New Orleans papers are again agitating the Ship Island canal question.

The Dexter is due from the Ohio.

The Louisville Marine Association adopted the following resolutions, from the St. Louis Marine Charitable Association, regulating pilots in regard to signals:

"That the new steamboat bill now before Congress be so amended, that in case of boats meeting at night, it shall be the duty of the pilot of the up-stream boat, when meeting a descending boat, to stop his engines within eight hundred yards, and the down-stream boat to work slow; the descending boat then to signify which side she desires to take, and to keep up the signal until the ascending boat responds, when both boats can assume their headway, if satisfied of no danger of collision."

They also adopted a resolution in favor of the steamboat bill now before Congress, introduced by General Pile, favoring the adoption of it in lieu of the present steamboat law.

Captain John Cannon is negotiating for the purchase of the Frank Pargoud.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says:

The river was rising at the rate of three inches per hour last night, at Marietta, with twenty-four feet in the channel. The Golden Eagle, for Wheeling, passed Marietta Monday night. Captain Ben. M. Merrieles, the ice and cotton king, arrived last evening, safe and sound, with the Silver Moon and her champion load of cotton. She returns to Memphis on Saturday. The G. A. Thomson, from Pittsburg, brought 2,500 kegs nails, a large portion of which are for Louisville, Memphis and St. Louis. Captain Charles Harton, late of the Empire, goes out clerk of the United States steamer Octavia. She tows the little United States surveying boat to the mouth of the Arkansas river. The Octavia will depart in a day or two.

Nicolson Pavement.

We have completed the paving of the streets according to contract. To those who have paid us for our work we return our thanks, and to those who have not we have only to say their bills have to be paid as speedily as possible. Our rights under the law have been determined by your honorable Chancellor, and we intend to enforce them. While we are ready to settle liberally with all who show a willingness to pay us, yet we expect them to come forward and evince that willingness by some business-like arrangement.

Those who desire to save cost of suits for condemnation and sale of their lots, and to stay interest, will call at the paving office and settle.
T. E. BROWN & Co.,
tf No. 197 Main street.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

REMOVAL.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have removed their office from Lee Block to Monroe street, between Main and Front streets, opposite the Peabody Hotel.
JAMES A. SWAIN,
General Agent Equitable Life Assurance Society. 1w
MEMPHIS, January 8, 1869.

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

FURS! FURS!—We have yet a very fine and large assortment of ladies' furs, consisting of Hudson's Bay sables, mink sables, fitch, ermine, Astrachan French sables, embracing a large and fine assortment, which we will sell cheap. A good opportunity to buy good furs cheap.
LIBBY & Co.,
1m] 269 Main street, opposite the Square.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!
TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!!
City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Beautiful double width alpacas, 25c.; good solid color poplins, 25c.; best all wool merinos, 75c.; best all wool delaines 37½c.; best printed delaines, 20 cts., J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Private *soiree* at Madame M. Leiese's Academy, 221 Second street, on Friday evening, 15th of January, for Madame Leiese's pupils. Parents and friends of scholars are especially invited to attend.
MEMPHIS, Jan. 12, 1869.

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

All wool flannels, 25 cts.; excellent cotton flannels, 15 cts.; good jeans, 20 cts.; balmoral skirts, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

A thorough and experienced teacher desires a situation in some good community. Best of references given. Address "Teacher," AVALANCHE Office. 1w

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Overcoats less than cost, J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

The old system of "shinning" for money seems to have been abolished in New York, and the novel method of buying and selling it in the open market has been suddenly adopted instead. Borrowers now simply resort to the Stock Exchange and Long Room, and there purchase what money they need.

Steamboats.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Weekly Packet.
For Cairo and Evansville.
NORMAN..............Hewitt, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
ja15

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
CLIFTON..............Stein, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
ja14

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.
MOUNTAINEER..............Malin, master
This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 4 p.m.
ja15 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
MAYFLOWER..............Ashford, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, January 16, at 5 p.m. on arrival of trains.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
ja15

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
MAYFLOWER..............Ashford, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m., on arrival of trains.
For freight and passage apply on board or to
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
ja14

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. United States Mail.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Dardanelle, Van Buren, Fort Smith and all Landings on the Arkansas River.
W. A. CALDWELL..............Haines, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent, 304 Front street, Mosby Block.
ja15

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. United States Mail.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, and all way Landings.
ARGOSY..............Berry, master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on Monday, Jan. 18, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent, 304 Front street, Mosby Block.
ja15

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Packet. For Vicksburg and the Bends.
LUMINARY..............master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, No. 7½ Madison street.
ja15

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Packet. For Helena, Friar's Point, and all Way Landings.
NATOMA..............Lee, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents, No. 2 Promenade street.
ja15

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet. For Helena, Madison, Mariana, Wittsburg, and all Way Landings.
HESPER..............Morris, master
This superb passenger steamer will leave for the above on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents, No. 2 Promenade street.
ja15

Regular Saturday Packet for Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.
STEAMER LINTON,
JIM SHELL, Captain; LESLIE WARE, Clerk.
THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY at 5 p.m. Returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY at 2 p.m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
VINSON & DONAHUE, 254 Front street, up stairs.
ja3

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every Tuesday thereafter.
For freight and passage apply on board or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
nov19

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Pine Bluff Packet.
Connects at Pine Bluff with steamer Hamilton for Little Rock and Dardanelle.
BERMUDA..............John Claycomb, master
Jim Roland, clerk.
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents, 254 Front street.
ja15

OLD RELIABLE
MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER
U. S. MAIL
PACKET COMPANY
Semi-Weekly Line.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamers
Liberty No. 2 and Mayflower
WILL form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at eight a.m., and Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.
The LIBERTY NO. 2 and MAYFLOWER will make close connection at the mouth of White river with the steamer GUIDON for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12. Freight 50c. per 100 lbs.
The steamers ECONOMIST and HAMILTON will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.
Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.
Insurance one-half per cent. less by this route than any other.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
oct29

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets.
MAGENTA
J. FRANK HICKS..............Captain
JOHN SULLIVAN..............Clerk.
MISSISSIPPI,
NAT. S. GREEN..............Captain
S. COOK CREIGHTON..............Clerk
ONE of these fine packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every WEDNESDAY, commencing on September 16, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the season.
Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid passenger packets, they are unequaled upon the river.
MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents, 272 Front streets.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
nov1

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
THE elegant Passenger Packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the Line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at five o'clock p.m., and returning, leave Little Rock Mondays and Fridays at ten o'clock a.m.
THOMAS H. ALLEN,
REESE PRITCHARD..............Master
W. A. CALDWELL,
R. S. HAINES..............Master
OZARK,
H. BLASDEL..............Master
Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets to FORT SMITH. Close connections both ways.
AMERICAN..............John W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN..............James Bowlin, master
FORT SMITH..............Jos. Bennett, master
All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention and at reasonable rates.
All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis). Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.
Freight received at any time at the Company's office.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
dec25 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

LETTER HEADS, Bill Heads, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, etc., done at No. 9 Jefferson street.

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally that

AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 4

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
ja12 242 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
J. A. HARDENBERGH, 2d Vice-President.
LORING ANDREWS, Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
CASH CAPITAL, $2,000,000 00
Income for 1867, $809,970. Losses Paid, $215,000.
Dividend paid to Policy Holders, $197,000; Amount Insured, 28,655,179.
All Policies Non-forfeiting. Dividends Paid Annually in Cash. No restriction as to travel.
NEW FEATURE—Policies issued by this Company are registered at Albany, and secured by a special deposit, giving to each policy holder the guarantee of the State of New York.
MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.
Newton Ford & Co.; Stanley, King & Smith; Terry & Mitchell; William H. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank; John Donovan, President Citizens' Union Bank; Samuel P. Walker; A. E. Frankland, John H. Bowen, Rev. Richard Hines, G. H. Judah, Honorable Thomas R. Smith, Marland L. Perkins, R. L. McGee, F. H. Davie, Levi Joy.
AGENTS WANTED—Enterprising men of good character can secure Agencies in this district by applying promptly for same at the office, No. 1 Madison street, Memphis.
Southwestern Branch Office, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS
In Memphis.
P. STRANGE, JOHN H. TAYLOR.
STRANGE & TAYLOR,
—WITH—
WALKER BROS. & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Plantation and Family Supplies Generally,
229 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.
OUR Stock, the largest in the city, should be inspected by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.
Winter Dress Goods
AT ACTUAL COST.
WALKER BROS. & CO.
ja1

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.
G. W. SCOTT,
(Successors to Jukes & Scott.)
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.
Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of
Coal and Aurora Oils
At Wholesale and Retail.
Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.
336 Second Street, Memphis.
ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.
Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.
ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

DRY GOODS, &C.

J. W. DICKSON,
(Late with MENKEN BROS.)
—NOW WITH—
HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
332 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Our Wholesale Department is Complete.
ja9

HARDWARE, &C.

TO MERCHANTS
AND
PLANTERS.
BUY YOUR
Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,
AND EVERY KIND OF
Hardware and Iron,
FROM
ALLISON BROTHERS,
270 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja12

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Titles.
Notice to Members of the Bar, Parties Investing in Real Estate, and Those Examing Titles Thereto.
WE have now completed our indexes to date, and are prepared to furnish Real Estate Title examinations and furnish references to record of instruments pertaining thereto, on the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. We will also make liberal arrangements with Attorneys for the use of our books by the month or year. The attention of parties interested is respectfully solicited to an examination of our system. Our books will be kept constantly posted up to the latest transfers filed in the Registra's office, and will embrace the whole of Shelby county.
☞ Office: No. 8 County Court Building, northeast corner Union and Second streets.
dec18 SEARS & SMITH.

O. N. NOLAN, Kansas City, Mo. JOHN M. MCNAB, Eufaula, Ala.
NOLAN & McNAB,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Kansas City, Mo. Real estate bought and sold, both in Missouri and Kansas; Land Titles examined; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases drawn; Houses rented, Rents collected, Taxes paid.
☞ Offices, corner Main and Fourth streets, over Mastin's Bank. dec18

DENTISTRY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," And nothing adds so much to the beauty of the "human face divine" as
A FINE SET OF TEETH.
T. F. LINDE, Dentist,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned home and is now located at 180 Main street, Memphis, near the Overton Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. By taking advantage of all the modern improvements in Dentistry, the operation of extracting teeth, or inserting new ones, is rendered entirely painless.
☞ Office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja5

WEDDING WORK a specialty at No. 9 Jefferson street.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	[illegible]	9:50 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)		5:05 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Brownsville Accom'dat'n	9:20 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express	2:45 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	6:25 a.m.	3:15 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	6:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Freight South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at ... 7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at ... 7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at ... 1:00 p.m.

S. R. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at ... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ... 6.25 p.m. and 2.45 p.m.
DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at ... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ... 12.45 p.m.
DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at ... 3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at ... 3.05 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at ... 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 3.05 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at ... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ... 6.25 a.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at ... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ... 12.45 p.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at ... 6.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 1.30 p.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ... 6.00 a.m.
DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ... 7.00 a.m.
DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at ... 7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	134½@35	36@36½
Silver	25@28	31@32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	⅛@¼ dis.	par@¼ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	¼ dis.	⅛@¼ prem
" Nashville	⅛@1 dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 90
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 90
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 90
On France, 5 francs for	1 38
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	62
On " 1 silver	71
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107
5-20's of '62	111	5-20's of '67, new	107⅛
5-20's of '64	108	5-20's of '68, new	107⅛
5-20's of '65	108⅛	10-40's	103⅛

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	—@—	77@78
County scrip	70@—	75@78
Police scrip	94@—	96@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@
" " new	67@
" " coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	48@48½
" " paving	48@48½
" " end'd by M & C R Co.	52@53
M. & L. R. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	52@53
" 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	52@53
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	44@45
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	67@
" " 2d "	31@33
" Central " 1st "	63@
" " 1st " coupons	55@
" " 2d " bonds	43@
" " 2d " coupons	40@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868.

Business in our general market was rather dull to-day, and the feeling in provisions easier, with apprehensions of a break-down in prices. Speculators and packers evidently find that the high standard of values they have established is reducing consumption to a point on which they had little reckoned. Flour was firm and unchanged, with corn steady, hay scarce and bran and oats dull. Seed potatoes were in good demand at $4 ₩ bbl for pinkeyes, at which rate considerable passed into second hands. Holders are generally asking $4 50 ₩ bbl. Sugar was quiet and steady. Coffees are unchanged. Butter and eggs continue dull. Cotton was stiff, with factors claiming full New York prices. It was talked of on the curbstone that the November "bears" are now the "bull" clique in New York. Cotton bills were scarce, but the banks were generally full of exchange and scant of currency. The active demand for money of a few days back was not anticipated, and the banks were therefore poorly prepared to meet it, but liberal amounts of currency are on the way here, and the probability is that the market will be in a more satisfactory condition to-morrow. One buyer to-day negotiated a bill of $40,000 on Boston at ⅝ ₩ cent. discount, which was probably the only transaction of any great importance. New York bills are ½ ₩ cent. discount. The counter demand is light, and ⅛ off to par are the checking rates, but it was said that some banks were disposed to work off their surplus at ⅛ easier in the ordinary routine. Applications for loans from parties moving cotton from the interior and carrying for higher prices are liberal, and meet with fair response.

The New York gold market was higher in consequence of monetary ease and liberal exports, but dealers here were cautious and gave rather a wide margin to the quotations reported. Counter buying rates for small amounts were 134½ to 135, but one lot of $1,300 was taken up at 135¼. Dealers sold at 136 to 136½. The aggregate of offerings was very light and the demand corresponded, while balances on hand were likewise limited. Exports from New York were $182,000, and the carrying rate in the market was 8 per cent. in the morning. Gold opened in New York at 136¼ to 136⅛, was 136½ at noon, and closed at 136⅝.

City and county scrip were dull, with offerings meagre, and presented no feature of consequence, save that there was a light speculative demand for the former. One thing depressing city warrents is the general apprehension that the new Board of Aldermen will return to the practice of issuing scrip, but some entertain the belief that no matter what course the Board may pursue, in this respect, the chances are rather in favor of lower rates, as there seems to be no great disposition on the part of delinquents to come forward and help absorb the city indebtedness by paying their taxes, while the demand for scrip to pay taxes under the new assessment is not likely to assume any consequence for some months. Dealers hold city scrip at 75 to 80, but don't care to buy at anything over 70. The position of county scrip is similar, though at 70 it is regarded with more favor than city in some quarters of the market. Police scrip continues scarce and is still quotable at 94 to 95 buying, and 96 to 97 selling. We here nothing of interest about school scrip.

City bonds were quiet. One dealer holding $40,000 to his credit in New York was offered 49½ for the lot, which was equal to about 48⅛@49 in this market. Several small amounts were picked up at 48½c, and one party reported a sale of $5,000 at 49.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, contains the following estimates of the corn crop of the several States except those on the Pacific coast, which raised little in the year just closed. The figures of the corn crop of 1867 are also given, to show the increase or decrease of the respective States, a few States showing a decline, though the aggregate increase is over 137,000,000 bushels.

THE CORN CROP.

	1867.	1868.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	1,413,000	1,[illegible]
Vermont	1,830,000	1,8[illegible]
Massachusetts	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Rhode Island	340,000	395,000
Connecticut	2,242,000	2,152,000
New York	19,500,000	20,[illegible]
New Jersey	9,730,000	10,[illegible]
Pennsylvania	30,457,000	31,[illegible]
Delaware	3,639,000	3,275,000
Maryland	11,650,000	12,349,000
Virginia	18,490,000	19,[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	2,500,000	2,[illegible]
Alabama	35,000,000	31,[illegible]
Mississippi	19,657,000	35,[illegible]
Louisiana	9,535,000	17,[illegible]
Texas	20,176,000	21,[illegible]
Arkansas	21,243,000	32,[illegible]
Tennessee	50,250,000	54,[illegible]
West Virginia	6,500,000	7,[illegible]
Kentucky	46,559,000	58,[illegible]
Missouri	50,437,000	60,[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	80,757,000	85,[illegible]
Ohio	64,000,000	74,030,000
Michigan	15,118,000	18,815,000
Wisconsin	9,885,000	12,565,000
Minnesota	4,500,000	8,[illegible]
Iowa	33,330,000	65,[illegible]
Kansas	8,152,000	6,487,000
Nebraska	2,325,000	3,195,000
Total	767,820,000	905,178,000

It was stated in the AVALANCHE a day or two since that the commercial travelers were holding meetings in New York, and organizing against the local license laws of many parts of the country, determined to make a test case of the arrest of one of their number, in Philadelphia, by carrying it to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary. The party was arrested for selling goods by sample, in contravention of the statue of that city. Since then an opinion has been rendered in a similar case, by Chief Justice Scott, of the Supreme Bench of Maryland, assigned to the Baltimore city court. We refer to the *habeas corpus* case of Henry Drescher, a non-resident traveler. Drescher is a resident of Newark, N. J., and was arrested and committed to jail, December 11th, charged with violating an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, which forbids any person not a permanent resident of the State offering or exposing for sale goods, wares, etc., without first obtaining a license to do so. The petitioner alleges that he is a citizen of the State of New Jersey, and claims that he is not liable under the act. First, that the act in question is in violation of the 8th and 10th sections of the first article of the Constitution; and, second, because said act is in violation of the second section of article fourth of the Constitution of the United States. Judge Scott decides that the Constitution of the United States does not give any control to Congress over the domestic trade of the States, and concludes as follows:

I am of opinion that our State act in question is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner has no cause of complaint. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the petition be dismissed, and that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of the Warden until discharged in due course of law. The prisoner can be admitted to bail at any time.

An unfortunate decision for the whisky ring was recently rendered in Chicago. Judge Drummond, of the United States Court, decided, in a test case in regard to the constitutionality of the Congressional whisky tax law, that those portions of the acts of July 20th and March 31st, 1868, imposing restraints upon the free manufacture of spirits, and giving extraordinary powers to the revenue officers to protect the revenue from fraud, are clearly constitutional.

We copy the following paragraph from the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* annual review of the tobacco trade for 1868:

Advices from the producing districts report a large increase in the amount of tobacco secured this year over last, though the quality of the leaf is considerably below the average of 1867. Some very fine leaf has been grown, but a large proportion of the crop is rather poor in quality. Stocks of tobacco everywhere are comparatively small, owing to the deficiency in the crop last year, and notwithstanding the increase this season, fair prices are anticipated. From the large increase in the crop, it is fair to expect that the coming season will show a very heavy gain in the sales in this city this year over last.

The changes in the details of the public debt during December have been as follows:

Total net debt	increase,	$ 1,675,857
Coin on hand	increase,	10,337,994
Coin certificates	increase,	3,780,180
Currency on hand	decrease,	5,190,854
Overdue debt	decrease,	782,380
Pacific Railroad bonds	increase,	5,760,000
Three p. c. certificates	decrease,	2,275,000
National currency	increase,	340,000

The total net debt has increased during the month $1,675,000. The increase is due to the addition of $5,760,000 to the issue of bonds to the Pacific Railroad. Among the items of debt liquidated are $782,000 of over-due obligations, and $2,275,000 of 3 per cent. certificates. Contrary to expectation, the currency on hand has been increased $5,190,000, although the Treasury sold about $2,000,000 of coin at the beginning of the month. As only about $3,000,000 of obligations have been liquidated, it follows that there has been a deficiency of internal revenue. The chief item of interest is the condition of the coin balance. The total amount of gold in the Treasury is $98,763,000. Of this amount $27,036,000 belongs to public depositors; the balance of $71,627,000 being ewned by the Treasury. On the 1st instant, $32,000,000 of this amount had to be appropriated for the payment of January interest; so that, at the beginning of this month, there remained only about $40,000,000 of coin which the Goverment could consider properly its own. This amount is less by $23,000,000 than that so held by the Treasury in 1868, and $36,000,000 less than in 1867. This heavy loss is, in the main, to be accounted for by the payment of $14,700,000 of the bonds of 1867 and 1868, and of $7,200,000 on account of the purchase of Alaska. The gold thus lost from the Treasury has not remained upon the market. There is now about $7,000,000 more of public gold deposited in the Treasury than a year ago, and the amount in the New York banks show a similar increase; so that the balance of $16,000,000 has gone out of the country. This is not a satisfactory movement, taken in connection with the predominent sentiment in favor of an early resumption of specie payments.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry was less active to-day, owing to scarcity of orders, but the market was scant and closed without change. Several parties with orders went in, but found their execution to be difficult at less than 29c for middling, although some small lots were picked up at ¼@½c lower. Strict middling brought as high as 29½@30c, and 29¼c was realized on two or three small lists of clean, bright middling, while low middling brought 28@28¼c, the outside price for a very good description. As a general thing buyers were very cautious and disposed to operate only under imperative orders, as a consequence of which some factors experienced very little inquiry, and considered 29c an extreme outside price for middling. The Liverpool market was active at 11⅜ to 11⅜d for uplands, but closed easier. The New York market opened excited with uplands at 29½c, but closed weak without change. Sales here were about 600 bales, most important of which were 127 bales middling at 29c, 53 middling to strict middling at 29¼c, 7 ditto at 29c, 29 ditto at 29¼c, 9 strict middling at 30c, 6 ditto at 29½c, 5 ditto at 29¾c, 15 good ordinary to low middling at 27¾c, 16 low middling at 27¾c, 23 strict low middling at 28¼c, 11 middling at 28½c. We quote:

Ordinary		@ —
Good ordinary	27	@ 27¼
Low middling	28	@ 28¼
Middling	29	@ 29¼
Strict middling	29½	@ 30
Good middling		@ —

The receipts of cotton at Nashville for the sason, to the 11th instant, were 22,707 bales and the exports 21,138 bales, leaving on hand 1,629 bales. The season commenced with 60 bales on hand.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 14, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	867	
Received previously	143,089	—143,956
		144,003
Exported to-day	761	
Exported previously	134,449	—135,210
On hand and in transitu		8,793

The following from the *Economist* refers, we presume, to the firm of S. M. Anderson & Co., of this city:

There is a cotton firm in Memphis that is almost exclusively engaged in buying cotton for Manchester spinners, which cotton is shipped directly to them by way of Liverpool. One day last week, the agent of the Great Western Express Line shipped one hundred bales of this cotton direct for Liverpool. Memphis is on the high tide of success.

Shipments of cotton from Huntsville were 985 bales in October, 1,064 bales in November, 1,636 bales in December, and about 200 bales in September. The *Advocate* says:

Suppose we put the quantity, in round numbers at 4,000 bales. At 500 pounds to the bale, it would be 2,000,000 of pounds, and its aggregate value at an average of twenty cents per pound, is $400,000. The most of this, we suppose, must have gone already into the hands of the producers, or, partially, to pay their debts to merchants and others. Merchants have doubtless remitted some of it for goods already purchased or to purchase more. But what has become of the bulk of the purchase money? Why is money so scarce? How is it that there is not money enough in the country (as people say) to pay debts, even those amounting to only a few dollars? This is a mystery we cannot solve, and we would like some wiser or better informed person to tell us.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 14, 10:30 a.m.—

	Uplands.	N. O. and Texas
Ordinary	27	27½
Good Ordinary	28	28½
Low Middling	28¾	29¼
Middling	29½	29¾
Good Middling	30	30½

Market excited, with active demand and prices tending upward.

London and Liverpool Market.

LONDON, January 14, 1 p.m.—Five-Twenties, 75; Erie, 26; consols, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 9c, ex div.

LIVERPOOL, January 15, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens active with estimated sales of 15,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11⅜d, and Orleans, 11⅝d.

1 p.m.—The cotton market continues active at 11⅜ to 11⅝d for middling uplands, and Orleans 11⅝ to 11¾d. Sales will reach 15,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Quiet. Good cooking $5 ₩ bbl; New York russets, $5 50@6; limber twigs, $6 50; belleflowers, $8, in store.
BUTTER—Market still flat. We quote fair to choice Western tub and roll, 35@40c; common 28@32c.
BACON—A light supply and no demand. Clear sides, 18½@19c; shoulders, 15c; old hams neglected and nominal; new sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, 18½@19c.
BEEF—Dull at 3@5c for forequarters and 6@8c for hindquarters.
BEESWAX—In demand at 30@32c ₩ lb, with light receipts.
BRAN—Market dull at $24@25 per ton for prime in shipping order, in store.
BAGGING—Very little called for, and sales by the piece light at 20¼@22½c for heavy, and 14@16c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominal.
BALE TWINE—Nominally 19@20c ₩ lb.
BEANS—Navy dull at $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel, in shipping order; inferior, nominal.
COFFEE—Market quiet and unchanged with 20@25c the ruling prices for ordinary to choice Rio, and Java 35@40c, in a jobbing way from store.
CORN—Market quiet at 70c for shelled in store and no outside lots offering. There are 2,000 bushels ear corn on flatboat held at 65c, loose, which is about its value in good shipping order.
CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 75 ₩ bbl for choice white in store.
CABBAGES—In light supply and steady at $22@28 per crate.
CHEESE—Market dull at 18@19c for Western Reserve, 19@19½c for English dairy and 20c for factory, prime selections in store.
CANDLES—Dull at 17@18c for star 12 oz. in boxes, halves and quarters.
CEMENT—Dull at $2 75 per barrel for Louisville in store, in a small way.
DRIED FRUIT—Dull at 8@9c for apples, and 9@10c for peaches per lb.
EGGS—Market continues dull at 28@30c ₩ dozen, by the package.
FLOUR—Market steady for all grades, though the demand for family brands is still very light. We quote common to fine, $6 to $6 50; superfine, $7 to $7 50; extra, $7 75 to $8; double extra, $8 50 to $9; treble extra to fancy brands, $10 to $12 50.
FURS AND SKINS—All kinds are in demand at the following prices: Wild cat, 30c; musk rat, 12@15c; gray fox, 30c; red fox, 50@75c; oppossum, 9@10c; coon, 25@33c; open mink, $1 50@2; cased mink, $2 50@3 50; beaver, $2@3; cased otter, $3@4; open otter, $2@3; deer skins, 25@30c; blk skunk, 30c; striped, 15c.
GRITS—Quiet at $7 to 7 25 per bbl.
GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.
GUNNIES—Quiet at 15 to 18c for old and 21 to 23c for new.
HOMINY—Quiet at $6 25 to $6 50 ₩ bbl.
HARDWARE—Nails, rates $5 to 5 15; iron, 5½c per lb; hollowware castings, 6c per lb; Axes, common, $12 per doz; best brands, $15 per doz; horse shoes, per keg, $8; mule shoes per keg, $10; Manilla rope, 25 to 26c; cotton rope, 40 to 45c; meal seives, $2 50 per doz; grind stones, 2½c per lb.
HAY—None on the market. In store it is retailing at $1 40 to $1 50 ₩ hundred, for prime to choice timothy, which is offered at $26 ₩ ton, to arrive.
HOGS—Market steady at 9 to 10c on foot and 11½ to 12½c for dressed.
HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.
IRON TIES—Quiet at $7@7 50 per 100 lb by the ton.
KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.
LARD—Market quiet and steady with tierce at 20c and keg at 20½ to 21c, in store.
LIME—Quiet. Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25.
METALS—Pig lead, 11c; bar do. 11½c. Block tin, in pigs, 40c; bar, 41c. Tin plate, I.C., 10x14, $14 50; I. C., 14x20, (roofing) $14; I. X., 10x14, $17; I. X., 14x20, $19. No. 27 bolled iron, 7c per lb; No. 27 charcoal, 9c; No. 26 galvanized, 20c; No. 27 do. 21c. Sheet zinc, 16c.
MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.
NAILS—Dull at $5, rates in store.
ONIONS—Market scant with a fair demand, and steady at $6@6 50 ₩ bbl. for prime to choice.
OATS—Black seed oats of a good quality are in demand at 75@80c, but white are dull at 65@70c, retailing at 72½@75c.
POULTRY—Receipts light and chickens active at $5 50 to $6, with turkeys $20 to $22 ₩ dozen.
PORK—Market easier but inactive. We quote bulk, in store, 16½ to 17c for clear-sides; 16 to 16½c for clear rib sides; 15½c for rib sides; 16 to 16½c for hams, and 12½ to 13c for shoulders. Mess pork, $31 to $31 50 ₩ bbl. Fresh pork, 11½ to 12½c ₩ lb.
POTATOES—Pinkeyes were in good demand at $4 ₩ bbl, and all offered at that price were taken up. Holders now ask $4 50. Peachblows inactive but held firmly at $2 75 to $3 ₩ bbl.
ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.
RICE—Quiet at 8¼@9½c ₩ lb in barrels, for Louisiana.
RAGS—In demand at 2½@3c for mixed cotton, and 1½c for woolen, ₩ lb.
SUGAR—Market only moderately supplied and stiff for Louisiana, with refined sugars nominal. We quote fair Louisiana, 11@12; fully fair, 13@13¼; prime to choice, 13¾@14¼; yellow clarified, 14¾@15; white clarified, 15¼; crushed, powered and granulated, 17@18c.
STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per barrel.
SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.
SALT—Market quiet. 280lb barrels in store, $3 10@3 30; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.
SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.
TURPENTINE—Quiet at 70c per gallon.
TALLOW—Demand light at 9c to 9½c per lb.
TAR—Quiet at $5 50 to $6 00 per dozen kegs.
VINEGAR—Quiet at $7 00 to $10 00 per barrel; wine vinegar, $14 00 per lb.
WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

Daring Robbery in Green County, Alabama.

On the night of the 5th, at about ten o'clock, the store-house of Miller & Tarr, at Union, in this county, was entered by three armed men who drew their pistols, demanded the keys of the safe and rifled it of $275 in specie, a part being trust funds. Taking Mr. Tuck, who was sleeping in the store, prisoner, they compelled him to lead the way to Judge Miller's dwelling, demanded the keys of Mrs. Miller and searched his safe and writing desk, finding no money, but three gold watches which they seized but restoring one to the mother who begged it, as having belonged to a son now dead. Taking Mr. Tuck with them until a sufficient distance from the house to prevent alarm and pursuit, they then released him and fled.—*Eutaw Whig, 5th.*

The Richings opera troupe is now at Springfield, Illinois.

The total number of railway passengers last year, in England alone, was 250,598,982.

Carlotta Patti will return to America next year, under the management of Max Strakosch.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Brooklyn, has collapsed for the want of means.

The city council of Knoxville has voted $15,000 to the library of East Tennessee University, provided the Agricultural College be located there.

Velocipede building now forms an important branch of trade in Paris. There are not only manufactories of the new locomotives, but founderies where the iron work of which they are composed in east. One of these employs 250 workmen, and finishes twelve velocipedes per day for a coach builder of Lyons. A Lyonese velocipedist is willing to take any bet that he will beat the fastest trotter in a race.

It was reported Saturday in Augusta, Ga., that the murderers of Martin and his two sisters, who were murdered, robbed and burned at their home in Columbia, S. C., a few weeks ago, were taken from the jail at Appling and lynched. A white man named Anderson Upton and three negroes who composed the party, confessed having murdered Martin and his sisters and the subsequent burning of the house and their bodies, in order to cover their guilt.

General Grant is forty-seven, and Mr. Colfax only forty-six; Andrew Johnson is sixty-one; Mr. Seward sixty-eight; General Schofield but thirty-eight; Mr. Welles, sixty-seven; Mr. McCulloch, fifty-eight; Mr. Randall and Mr. Browning, fifty-nine. We do not know the exact age of Mr. Evarts, but he can not be more than fifty. Mr. Wade, the President of the Senate, is sixty-nine; Senator Sumner is fifty-eight, and Senator Trumbull fifty-six. The members of the House of Representatives are nearly all young men. Mr. James Brooks and M. E. R. Washburn are among the oldest, and are respectively fifty-nine and fifty-three years of age.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed. ja9

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy, } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of PETER B. WILLS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy, } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. R. BOYD & BROTHER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy, } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. E. DODSON, of Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of JOSEPH OISIEL, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. Before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register.

To the creditors of the above-named Bankrupt:

TAKE notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, in the city of Memphis, in said district, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, A.D., 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Memphis, December 30, 1867.
dec31 W. MESSICK, Assignee.

LEGAL.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

W. P. Mellen and the United States and others against the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and others.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Kentucky district at Paducah, dated at Paducah, 13th day of November, 1868, I will offer for sale, to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, at the court-house door in the city of Paducah,

On the 8th day of February, 1869,

It being the first day of the McCracken county Court, the following described property, to-wit: The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, lying between its respective termini, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular its franchises, railways, bridges, fences, warehouses, fixtures, privileges, right of way, real estate, engines, cars, machinery and all other property owned by said Company, except such part thereof as has been sold by the United States Internal Revenue Collector.

Terms of Sale—One fourth cash in hand, and the balance in two equal payments, one at six and twelve months, with bonds bearing interest from date, with good and approved security, payable to the undersigned as Marshal; a lien to be retained on the said property for the satisfaction of the deferred payments. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock m. of the above named day.
ja5 W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John B. Cobb, on the 19th day of August, 1867, to Howell E. Jackson, trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 473, for the purpose of indemnifying George B. Peters as the indorser on certain notes therein mentioned, and to repay him any and all sums he might pay on said notes; and the said George B. Peters having paid about the sum of $10,000 on said notes, I will, at his request, in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, proceed,

On the 28th day of January, 1869,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 m., in front of the Common Law Court room, on Second street, in the city of Memphis, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying in Shelby county, east of the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the center of the lane between Renfroe's and the Dr. Harris tract, being the north-west corner, with one post oak pointer twenty-four inches in diameter, which bears north 57° east, distant 58 links, and one post oak pointer 14 inches in diameter, which bears north of east, distant 48 links; thence south 37.50 poles to a stake at the southwest corner of said tract with post oak pointer 14 inches diameter, bearing north 12° west, distant 80 links; thence east 80 poles to a stake, it being the southeast corner of the old Herbert tract; thence east 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the old Harbert tract; thence 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 39.22 poles to a stake from which a white oak 30 inches diameter bears south 50° west, distant 21¼ links, the northeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence west 30.37 poles to a stake; thence north 4.59 poles to a stake from which a gum 14 inches diameter bears east, distant three links; thence west 29.88 poles to a stake from which a gum 4 feet in diameter bears north 31° west, distant 23 links; thence south 4.57 poles to a stake; thence west 50.12 poles to the beginning, containing about 451 acres. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.
dec27 HOWELL E. JACKSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by D. D. Reaves, which is of record in book No. 59, part 2, page 17, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will,

On the 13th day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of Dr. Wm. T. Pryor, in the town of Bartlett, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described real estate, being lot 8 of the subdivision of the home place of the late Wm. P. Reaves, made by commissioners appointed by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and of record on pages 200, etc., of Minute Book D of said Court, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 7 of the same subdivision, running thence south 44 chains 45 links to the southeast corner of said lot 7; thence south 89° east 14 chains and 50 links to a dogwood sappling, with sassafras and black oak pointers; thence north 30 chains to a stake in a field; thence north 89° west 6 chains and 50 links in a field near the south side of an apple orchard; thence north 14 chains 32 links to a stake in a road with honey locust pointers; thence north 88° west 8 chains to the beginning, containing about 65 acres. Equity of redemption waived.
ja13 W. B. REAVES, Trustee.

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.
POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.
WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.
ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any or all the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.
ja3 M. E. EDDINS.

FOR RENT.

For Rent--For 1869

A GOOD HOME

—AND—

75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc.; and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Scond streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja9

For Rent--Store House.

NO 22 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall. Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs.
HENRY G. SMITH.
January 8, 1869.

FOR SALE.

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 55, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to
R. T. REAVES,
ja14 Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESTON avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of
THOS. WICKERSHAM,
ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable brick house, No. 111, with lot fronting 50 feet on Jefferson street, and extending back 148½ feet to an alley, will be sold under a decree of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on THURSDAY, January 14, 1869, in front of the court-house door, in Memphis, by John L. Brown, Clerk of the Supreme Court. By agreement of parties the sale will be for $8,000 cash—sufficient to pay the debt, interest and cost for which the sale is made, and twelve months time will be given on the balance. Parties desiring to invest will please call at my office, and I will take pleasure in showing them the property.
THOS. WICKERSHAM,
ja5 No. 9 Postoffice Building.

Refer to advertisement in Evening Post, "Planters' Bank of Tennessee vs. E. O. Perrin et al."

Big Creek Land Within Ten Miles of Memphis.

90, 100, 150 and 200 acres out of 800 on the Mississippi River railroad, soon to be built, and near the prospective depot, for sale at a bargain, and immediately; also, 70 acres, mainly Cypress Timber, on Hatchie; also, STEAM MILL. Apply to my sons on premises, or to myself, this month, at Raleigh.

1,300 acres good Stock Ranche on the Lavaca, in Jackson county, Texas, and 600 acres on Trinity, Liberty county, Texas. Fine Plantation to sell or exchange for city property. Also, fine Water Power on Big Creek. All titles perfect. [ja8] S. S. REMBERT.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1868, on the premises, eight miles north of Shelby Depot, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at public outcry, for cash, the tract of land,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

Known as the Peter D. Wynne Tract. Title perfect.
PETER D. WYNNE.
By J. R. FLIPPIN, Attorney in fact. dec9

Two Fine Thorough-bred Stallions

For Sale—Elgin and Pat Cleburn.

THE above stock can be seen at BRACKETT & CO.'S Livery Stable, on Second street, between Monroe and Union.

Pedigree of each animal and the price can be seen as above.
ja8 PETER MITCHELL.

Rare Chance---For Sale or Lease.

A STOCK YARD, with all convenience. Lots roofed over. Scales, office, stables and water all arranged for doing a large business. Known as HORNBY'S STOCK YARD. For sale or lease cheap. dec20

NOTICES.

To Whom it may Concern.

TWO (2) barrels Oil, from "Forest City Varnish Company," Cleveland, Ohio, consigned to J. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., are here in store, subject to the order of the proper parties, the consignee having refused to receive them from the steamer Rubicon. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sold to pay charges.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja13 Star Wharfboat.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

GRADES have been established on the following streets, to-wit:
Lauderdale street from Union street to the bayou.
Jessamine street from Lauderdale to Orleans.
Orleans street from Beale to Vance.
Poplar street from Orleans to Brinkley avenue.
Profiles of the above streets have been filed in the Mayor's office, and all parties interested are notified to examine them and present any objections they may have thereto, to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen within thirty days from this date.
J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.
December 10, 1868. dec11

NOTICE.

ON and after this date we will not be responsible for any goods purchased out, except by order of either member of the firm.
A. SEESSEL & SON.
Memphis, January 1, 1869. ja5

Notice.

OFFICE DESOTO INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., MEMPHIS, January 5, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors, held this day at the office of the Company, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared upon the Capital Stock of said Company.
ja6 J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

Notice to Property Owners.

ALL and every one desirous to have SLATE ROOFS put on and repaired, can have it promptly and satisfactorily done by leaving orders on my slate at JOHN REID'S Carpenter and Builder's shop, on Jefferson street, between Second and Third, in rear of 62.
ja1 W. N. MONTGOMERY.

COTTON SEED.

Information to Planters

WE have on hand a consignment of the celebrated DICKSON "SELECT COTTON SEED," which we offer for sale in lots to suit the Planter. This Seed, the most prolific in use, has been known to yield on an average TWO BALES TO THE ACRE. The staple is very superior, and sample stalks may be seen at our office. We respectfully invite the attention of the planting community, and the trade generally, to the great superiority of this seed.

Circulars sent to address free.

N. CORONNA & CO.
dec18

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Christmas Gifts for the Holidays

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH

—AT—

CHURCH & CO.'S,

No. 315 Main Street.

Elegant Writing Desks,
Ladies' Work Boxes,
Inlaid Glove Boxes,
Jewel Cases,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Illustrated Family Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Photograph Albums,
Juvenile Books, Toy Books,
Building Blocks, Etc.
German, English and American Chromos
Fine Pocket Knives,
Gold Pens, Pocket Books,
Initial Stationery, Planchette,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above goods will be sold at low figures. Call and price them before buying elsewhere.
dec18 CHURCH & CO., 315 Main street.

EDUCATIONAL.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

Terms per session of Five Months (in Advance):

For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing	100 00

Day Schoolars can pay by the month, in advance. No Incidental fees.
J. D. MEREDITH, President,
ja14d&w Memphis, Tenn.

LEDDIN'S

Business College

No. 238 Main Street.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

ENGLISH DEPARTMET—This department is in charge of a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Students in the different departments of the College will receive special instruction daily from a professional teacher of the art.

A Separate Department for Ladies.
dec27 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOLS!

THE FREE SCHOOLS will be reorganized on MONDAY, the 4th of January next. Tickets of admission will be given at the office, No. 30 North Court street, on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th instant; also, on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2d of January, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Office hours after January 4, 3 to 4 o'clock p.m.

The Schools will be located as follows:
1. Corner of Court and Third streets.
2. Corner of Adams and Lauderdale streets.
3. Corner of Alabama street and Thornton avenue.
4. Linden street, near DeSoto.
5. Chelsea—Corner Keel and Fourth streets.
6. Corner Webster and Lee streets.

The Female High School will be under the charge of Miss JENNIE M. HIGBEE, on Court street. For the Male High School the Board have secured the services of Professor A. G. BROWN, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of North Carolina.

Professor BROWN'S School will be on Adams street, No. 300.

It is hoped that parents will enter their children on the first day, that the classification of the schools can be effected without delay.
JAMES T. LEATH,
President School Board.
W. Z. MITCHELL,
dec25 Superintendent City Schools.

The Female College,

Hernando, Mississippi,

IS now open for the reception of boarders and day scholars.

TERMS:

Board, per month	$20 00
Tuition—Collegiate Departm't, per month	6 00
" Primary Departm't, per month	5 00
" Music, per month	8 00

Mrs. A. R. GIRARDEAU, Principal and Teacher of French and Music.
Miss M. B. MOON, Teacher of English and Latin.
REFERENCES—Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D.; H. Wade, Esq., Memphis; Colonel T. White, Dr. J. Rice, Hernando. ja5

Columbia Female Institute.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institute will begin on

Monday, February 1st.

Charges for Board and Tuition, $150. For circulars or other information address
REV. GEORGE BECKETT,
ja13 Columbia, Tenn.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent,

336 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7

T. S. JUKES,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

FAVORITE CARDINAL

COOK STOVES,

—DEALER IN—

Lamps, Oils, Grates, Tinware, Etc.,

328 Second Street, Memphis.
dec4

HANGING ROCK STOVE FOUNDRY

ROSENBAUM & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LAMPS, OILS, STOVES, TINWARE,

Wholesale and Retail.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Petro Oil Company

234 Main Street, Opp. Clay Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN. nov29

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Phiiler & Co.)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry.
nov3

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known Firm is now located at 281½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block.

BINDING of every description executed in the best style by DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson Street.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

—AND—

ESPECIALLY TO OUR PATRONS

OUR facilities, with the purchases we have made in the late great decline of all kinds of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles, enables us to sell our well-selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Boots, Shoes and especially Clothing, which we intend to close out regardless of cost, at such prices as to excel all other houses in this city.

CHEAP TABLE

—OF—

FANCY ARTICLES!

Which will save your Money.

Ladies of Memphis and the Vicinity

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Our prices will at once convince you that we are MASTERS OF THE FIELD.

SAVE MONEY! BUY CHEAP!

—AT—

230 Main Street,

Opposite the Clay Building.

Great Decline of Prices

—AT—

M. WOLF & CO'S.

No. 230 MAIN STREET.

Just Received and Purchased at Panic Prices,

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BOMBAZINES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,
A splendid line Plaid and Changeable Alpacas—Very Cheap.
CHAMILEON AND WATERPROOFS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
MOHAIR AND WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES.

500 DOZEN

Merino and Cotton Hosiery,

LAD AND CHILD UNDERWEAR.

HOOP SKIRTS

In style to suit the humblest, and

In Prices to Defy all Competition.

Lad and Gents' Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

Bonnet Ribbons, 40 cents per yard. nov21

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

ja1 NEW YORK.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New Dress Goods,
Cotton Yarns,
Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
Heavy Cotton Plaids,
Blankets and Linseys,
Jeans and Tweeds,
Hosiery and Notions,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Beautiful Prints,

And many other nice things, which we will sell FOR CASH as low as anybody.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
290 Main Street,
dec13 Next door North Peabody Hotel.

COTTON GINS.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of Staple, Lightness of Draught, and quantity of Lint Cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any Gin. We are also Agents for

Straub's Grist Mills, and

Wheeler, Clemson & Co.'s Circular Saws.

McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
332 and 334 Main street,
jy31d&w Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK!

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

FALL SCHEDULE, SEPT. 13, 1868.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	7:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:25 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:30 p.m.	6:25 p.m.
" Buffalo	4:20 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	2:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12:00 night	4:30 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 287½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. nov21

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company

Through Freight Line.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP sailing EVERY SATURDAY to Liverpool from PORTLAND in Summer, and MONTREAL in Winter.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line, are authorized to grant Through Bills Lading from Memphis to Liverpool to Glasgow. The attention of Shippers is called to this Route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates, covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class steamships are now in the Line, making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the Cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND POINTS via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. For Rates and information apply to THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1850, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. oct23

In Memphis Again.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, of Huntsville, Alabama, may be consulted in Memphis, at the Worsham House, No. 4, for a few days. He has the pleasure of referring to one of the most popular physicians of the city, who has for a number of years been sending his friends to him. Also, refers to his old patients—gentlemen of high standing in the city. Those of the country and neighboring towns and villages who may doubt his success can easily satisfy themselves by calling upon his old patients of the city.

Dr. Clopton treats with perfect success piles, fistula, strictures, diseases of the bladder, kidneys and all chronic diseases of the bowels. Special attention given to diseases of females. Dr. C. refers to one of the most popular bishops of the M. E. C. South as to his successful removal of a polypus, as large as an infant's head, from the uterus. The tumor measured seven and a half inches in length after it was removed. The patient was perfectly well in fifteen days. Dr. C. could refer to at least one hundred physicians of the South who have been his patients. One of the most wealthy physicians of Linden, Ala., in visiting Dr. Clopton in 1856, traveled 1,200 miles, passing through Mobile, New Orleans and Memphis; his lady was my patient. Two of the old Governors of Alabama have been his patients. He has never lost a patient, nor had the slightest accident to happen. Dr. C. has operated on four in one family. See the letter of Rev. Mr. Gladney, Presbyterian minister. Patients are not confined to their beds. This will be his only visit to the city this year. ja10

See a Letter from a Presbyterian Minister.

WEST POINT, Miss., Sept. 18, 1868.

It is important to all afflicted with Piles, Fistula, etc., and it is due Dr. J. A. Clopton, who, for years, has made the cure of Piles a specialty, to state, that in long standing cases in which he operated in Aberdeen, he effected a complete cure. We recommend all who are suffering to apply to him, which they may do with the certainty of being cured. I and three of my sons were entirely relieved, and there has been no return of the disease.
ja12 R. S. GLADNEY.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, having removed his residence and office from the city to the corner of Union and McLean avenues (adjoining the residence of B. M. Estes, Esq.), respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the public generally, both in country and city.
January 8, 1869. ja9

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BEN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Dray Tickets,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. C. MACCABE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery,
HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Gives special attention to LAND BUSINESS anywhere in Arkansas. Has improved Cotton Plantations and fine uplands for sale or rent.
nov3

D. E. MYERS. E. H. WYATT.

MYERS & WYATT,

Attorneys at Law

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

279 1-2 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Prompt Attention Paid to Collections.

REFERENCES—Colonel F. S. Davis, President First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Major J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank, Memphis, Tenn. ja12

LUMBER DEALERS.

B. K. PLAIN,

DEALER IN LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS,

SASH GLASS AND BLINDS,

Corner Gayoso and Second Streets,

ja12 MEMPHIS, TENN.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

MANUFACTURERS.

SILVER AND GOLD WORKS

—OF—

DUHME & CO.,

—CORNER—

FOURTH AND WALNUT STS.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUHME & CO. make best quality and elegant styles of sterling Silver Ware.

DUHME & CO. furnish Agricultural Societies and other corporations, with solid Silver Ware, suitable for Premiums.

DUHME & CO. keep a full line of best styles of Plated Ware.

DUHME & CO. make fine Gold Jewelry; also, Badges and Medals of any design.

DUHME & CO., Diamond Setters.

DUHME & CO. import best brands of Foreign Watches.

DUHME & CO. keep a complete stock of the famous Waltham Watches, the standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best Watches at the price in the American market.

DUHME & CO. buy for net cash, and sell at the lowest cash prices.

We make Diamond setting a specialty.

All orders, per mail or express, promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed by

DUHME & CO.
ja12

SNIDER & McCALL,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

230 and 232 Walnut Street,

East Side, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Also sole Agents for

FRANKLIN AND FAIR GROVE

PAPER MILLS

ja12 Hamilton, Ohio.

FRANKLIN

TYPE FOUNDRY,

Allison, Smith & Johnson,

LETTER FOUNDERS,

ja12 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DRY GOODS, &C.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Notions,

No. 185 West Main Street,

J. M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, JO. KNOWLES, } LOUISVILLE, KY.
ja12

Pearce, Tolle & Holton,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign, Domestic, Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hosiery,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

77 Southwest Corner Pearl and Vine Sts,

W. R. PEARCE, W. B. TOLLE, A. M. HOLTON. } CINCINNATI.
ja12

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. GLENN & SONS,

Importers and Jobbers of

GROCERIES,

CINCINNATI.

HAVE a large stock of staple, variety, and manufactured goods, which they offer at the lowest rates, and to which they invite the attention of the trade. ja8

REMOVAL.

R. M. BISHOP. W. T. BISHOP. R. H. BISHOP. JAMES A. BISHOP.

R. M. BISHOP & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No 85 and 87 Race Street, near Corner Pearl and Race Streets,

CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.
ja12

G. W. GRIFFIN, W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

207 Main Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja12

VAULT CLEANERS.

PETER BLUME & CO.,

VAULT CLEANERS AND VAULT DIGGERS. Wells and Cisterns cleaned and dug at the shortest notice. No. 63 Madison street, between Second and Third.

We have night pumps and are prepared for the business.
dec18 PETER BLUME & CO.